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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1851)

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August 17, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 79 2 p.m. 86
Humidity 94 70

August 17, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 76 2 p.m. 81
Humidity 87 70

7726 日十三月六

FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1917.

五拜禮 號七十月八英港香

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534 PER ANNUM

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE NEW PUSH IN THE WEST.

BIGGEST BATTLE IN HISTORY RAGING.

BRITISH CAPTURE LANGEMARCK AND MANY PRISONERS.

London, August 16.
A French communiqué states:—There are artillery duels in Belgium to the north of the Aisne, in Champagne, on both banks of the Meuse and in Upper Alsace.

Great Attack by Canadians.

London, August 16.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communiqué, states:—The Canadian this morning stormed positions to the south-east and east of Loos, on a front of two miles. They carried formidable defences on Hill 70, which, since September, 1915, when the enemy resisted our attacks, have been strengthened by every device. After storming the first trench system on the whole front, they advanced as far as the western defences at Cité St. Auguste, penetrating to a depth of one mile. They gained possession of Cité St. Eustache, Cité St. Emille, Cité St. Laurent, Bois Rave and the western half of Bois Hugo, capturing all their objectives. Our casualties were slight. We repulsed five counter-attacks, one of which was by the Prussian Guards. The enemy's losses were heavy, 292 prisoners already having reached the collecting stations. We completely repulsed an attack in the neighbourhood of Pilkem, on the Langemarck Road. We brought down nine German aeroplanes and drove down five. Seven of our machines are missing, two of which were overtaken by a violent storm.

The Allies this morning again attacked on a wide front east and north of Ypres. There is heavy fighting. We are progressing at all points, despite a stubborn resistance. We repulsed three more counter-attacks last night against new positions on the Lens battle front. Our artillery broke up concentrations near Cité St. Auguste.

A Fine French Drive.

London, August 16.
A French communiqué states:—In Belgium, after a violent and thorough artillery preparation, we attacked at dawn in conjunction with the British Army on our right. The infantry, with superb élan, assaulted enemy positions on both sides of the Steenstraete-Dixmude Road, carrying all their objectives. They crossed the Steenbeek, progressing on the right bank in contact with the British troops. A vigorous attack south of Ailles carried a solid enemy trench system on a front of one kilometre. Four enemy counter-attacks were easily repulsed. Up to the present we have taken 120 prisoners. During our attack in the Ailles and Hurbise sector, aeroplanes flying low, despite the bad weather, accompanied the infantry and machine-gunned enemy dug-outs and reserves.

Renewal of the Offensive.

London, August 16.
Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters says:—At 4.45 this morning, the Anglo-French renewed their offensive in Flanders, attacking from the region opposite the famous Polygone de Zonnebeke, in the south, to the left of the French positions, in the north. Heavy gunnery all night long swelled into great intensity as the time for launching the assault drew near. The weather, save for light showers, was tolerably clear. By the way, our men are laughingly predicting the end of the Hun's luck in the matter of the weather, since the other day we captured one of the meteorological experts of the German Army. It is too early yet to gather reliable details of the fighting. That the battle was desperately contested is assured by the great strength of the reserves thrown in by this portion of Prince Rupprecht's group. Between the early morning and ten o'clock last night, the Canadians beat off no fewer than ten German counter-attacks and have still retained the whole of the captured ground. As the enemy's reserves had to advance over open ground, they suffered heavy casualties. Perhaps those who had the most terrible experiences were the Fourth Prussian Guards, who seem to have been specially retained as a counter-attacking force. They moved forward late in the afternoon to assemble for attack. The ground was swept by our artillery. They actually came in battalions, marching in four. Our machine-guns also did terrible work amongst them. Although one division marched on, the men never seemed to get any nearer our line. Meanwhile corpses were piling up in an appalling manner. These Prussians certainly marched to their death like soldiers, and when they at last halted and retired there was so little left of the division that it may truly be said that they were virtually annihilated. Our own casualties till last night were light, considering the character of the fighting.

The enemy's artillery has been intense and has been directed by his aeroplanes, which have been more than usually adventurous. Coloured balls and signal lights have been soaring and bursting in a regular firework display throughout the day. The bulk of these signals of distress came from the Germans.

Greatest Battle in All History.

London, August 16.
The latest British stroke is clearly part of one great offensive, constituting what is probably the greatest battle in all history. Comment both in London and Paris is restrained, for it is realised that an immense task confronts the Allies in ousting the Germans from Belgium and France, and there is a disposition to wait developments calmly and confidently. There is evidence that the German General Staff do not think that the full strength of the offensive has even yet developed. The German newspapers are fully alive to the Western menace, and latest comment shows that they are probably instructed to prepare the people for certain possibilities. A semi-official correspondent of the *Kölnische Volkszeitung* says that the worst hardships and the heaviest hours are about to come as the Anglo-French are making a three-fold offensive. He warns the people to prepare for grave difficulties, and says all their hopes centre in General von Hindenburg.

British Capture Langemarck.

London, August 16.
Mr. Lloyd George has announced that Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig this morning captured Langemarck, taking 1,200 prisoners and capturing five guns. [Langemarck is situated about five miles north-east of Ypres].

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE NEW PUSH IN THE WEST.

The German Version.

London, August 16.
A German official wireless message states:—The second great Flanders battle has burst forth. The artillery duel is most violent along the coast between the Yser and Doul (?) The English attacked on an eighteen-kilometre front between Bixchoote and Wytschaete. The English attacked between Hullock and Lens yesterday morning. Four Canadian Divisions forced our first positions in an effort to deepen the gap on both sides of Loos. Their objective was Vendin la Vieille village. Their gain is small. Eleven fresh attacks collapsed. We repulsed attacks south of Hullock, and west of Lens. The French fired 3,000 shells at St. Quentin, which set fire to the Cathedral. French attacks between Cerny and Hurbise failed.

THE PAPAL PEACE EFFORT.

Main Points of the Appeal.

London, August 16.
The text of the Papal Note, addressed to the heads of the belligerent peoples, has been published. It is prefaced by a statement that His Holiness' aim since his accession has been to observe absolute neutrality and concurrently to do everything in his power to hasten the end of the war. He states that he has not ceased during the three painful years to exhort the belligerent peoples and Governments to resume fraternal relationship, although everything that has been done has not been made public. His Holiness refers to the non-success of his previous appeal for peace, since when the war has become more cruel, extending on land and sea and even in the air. Defenceless cities, quiet villages, innocent inhabitants have been stricken with desolation and death. The Note envisages the multiplied and aggravated sufferings that will ensue if the war continues, perhaps for years. Most the world become a field of death and Europe speed to an abyss and lend a hand in its own suicide? Therefore a sense of his supreme duty as the Father of the Faithful and also the solicitations of his children imploring intervention, as well as the voice of humanity and reason, impel him to renew a pressing appeal for peace, but in order not to confine himself any longer to general terms, as previously, he now submits more concrete and more practical proposals and invites the belligerent Governments to deliberate on the following points, which seem to form the basis of a fair and lasting peace:—

Primarily, the fundamental point ought to be the substitution of material force of arms by the moral force of right, from which there should be an agreement for a simultaneous and reciprocal reduction of armaments, according to rules and guarantees, to a degree only necessary for the maintenance of public order in each State, and then the establishment of arbitration, providing for concerted action and penalties against a State refusing to submit international questions thereto or to accept its decisions. The Note proceeds to express the view that once the supremacy of right was thus established, rules could be fixed assuring real liberty and freedom of the seas, thus eliminating numerous causes of dispute, opening to all new sources of prosperity and progress. His Holiness does not see any other means of solving the question of reparation and payment of war costs than a complete and mutual liquidation as a general principle, and refers in this connection to the immense benefits that will be received from disarmament. Besides, it is incomprehensible that the carnage will continue for economic reasons, and peaceful agreements are not possible without a reciprocal restitution of the occupied territories. Consequently, Germany should evacuate Belgium, guaranteeing her unhindered independence. She should also evacuate French territory. The other group of belligerents should restore the German colonies. With regard to the territorial questions of such countries as Italy, Austria and Germany and France, the hope is expressed that the opposing nations will conciliatorily examine these matters, taking into consideration the people's aspirations as far as possible and co-ordinating the special interests for the general good of human society. The same spirit of equity and justice should animate the examination of other territorial and political questions, particularly those relating to Armenia, the Balkan States and the territories composing the old Kingdom of Poland. The noble, historic and traditional long sufferings of the latter, especially in the present war, should arouse the nations' sympathies. The Note believes that an acceptance of the foregoing leading points will prevent a recurrence of the quarrels and prepare a solution of the economic question. It concludes with an earnest and prayerful appeal to turn a favourable ear to the communication.

Cardinal Gasparri, in a covering letter with the Note, asks His Majesty the King to convey copies to the Presidents of France and the United States and the King of Italy, in consequence of the absence of diplomatic relations.

Proposals Absolutely Unacceptable.

London, August 16.
The Pope's proposals are the topic of the moment. An interesting fact is that the covering letter addressed to King George asks His Majesty to transmit the Note to France and America, nations which are friendly Allies. The opinions of the papers are unchanged—that the proposals are absolutely unacceptable, as they mean merely a German peace.

A BIG BRITISH AIR RAID.

London, August 16.
A message from Amsterdam says that a British air squadron bombed a German barracks, automobile park and munition sheds at Courtrai on Tuesday, doing enormous damage. Twenty soldiers suffered casualties. The squadron returned safely.

STRIKE THREATS IN GERMANY.

London, August 16.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that handbills have been circulated among German munition factories, inciting the workers to strike. A semi-official communication hopes that the workers will not listen to such incitements.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

London, August 16.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Cabinet had most carefully considered the question of the Channel Tunnel, in consultation with their naval and military advisers, and were still of the opinion that it was impracticable to proceed with it during war time.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE HOSPITAL SHIP AGREEMENT.

London, August 16.
In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil confirmed the Anglo-French agreement regarding hospital ships, signed on August 7. He hoped that it would end the enemy attacks on hospital ships, but a definite assurance from Germany had not yet been received. The names and full particulars of identification of all British hospital ships will be communicated to the enemy prior to their employment as hospital ships, in accordance with the Hague Convention. Lord Robert believed that the suggestion for the new arrangement came from Britain.

SHIPPING RETURNS.

London, August 16.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Rome, for the week ending August 12 there were 550 arrivals and 509 sailings. Six steamers and five sailing vessels were sunk. Only one sailing ship was over a hundred tons.

London, August 16.
For the week ending August 12, the arrivals of vessels at French ports were 1,010, while the sailings numbered 1,028. One vessel over and three under 1,000 tons were sunk, and five vessels were unsuccessfully attacked.

RAILWAY UNREST AT HOME.

London, August 16.
In the House of Commons, Sir Arthur Stanley spoke of the possibility of a stoppage of work by a section of the railway drivers and firemen with the object of establishing the principle of an eight-hour day. He stated that the Cabinet was of opinion that an eight-hour day was impracticable in war time. He did not believe that any responsible body of men would prejudice war conduct by participating in a stoppage, but steps were being taken to deal with any emergency.

Mr. Thomas, on behalf of the National Union of Railwaymen, disclaimed a threat of stoppage of work.

THE EX-TSAR IN EXILE.

London, August 16.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, Bolshoi, in Siberia, is the destination of the ex-Tsar and family whose exile was decided on in consequence of information received by the Government of a counter-revolutionary agitation and the possibility of an attempt to release the ex-Tsar from confinement at Tarskoye-Selo.

HOUSE OF LORDS REFORM.

London, August 16.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Conference on the Reform of the House of Lords would consist of fifteen Peers and fifteen members of the House of Commons.

IMPORTANT WAR PRONOUNCEMENTS PENDING.

London, August 16.
The House of Commons meets prior to the adjournment, when Mr. Lloyd George will make some important war pronouncements. Mr. A. quith will follow him.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE.

Magnificent Work by Canadians.
London, Aug. 15.
Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters writing in the afternoon says: General Currie's splendid Canadian troops by a splendid attack in the morning added a brilliant page to the history of the war. What adds lustre to the Canadian victory is to learn that the Germans were completely ready for the battle and were in no way surprised. A prisoner officer states that they were told that the attack would be delivered within half an hour of the actual development which in many places was being awaited. The enemy put down a barrage within two minutes of the opening bombardment. The night was very dark and stormy, but the rain ceased just before jumping off time.

Nothing indicated that anything abnormal was indicated till the battle opened. Then suddenly the artillery began a shower of oil drums which went rolling over in convulsions of pink flame into the midst of the enemy positions. The creeping barrage reared forth a perfect catapasm of sound. The infantry began to advance at 4.25. The fighting included the taking of Hill 20, Cité St. Laurent and Cité St. Emille. The resistance upon Hill 20 was not very great although beyond the Germans fought stubbornly. The southern part of the attack also met with comparatively little resistance. Through the smoke of the barrage the Canadians could see the Huns fleeing and when they did stop it was principally to propose surrendering.

The enemy was completely demoralised by cascades of fire which lit up vaporous fumes as the oil drums emitted their contents. A very large proportion of the captives are mere boys and this testifies to the serious problem which the manpower question in Germany is presenting.

The first phase had consisted of a sweep to the southward from Bois Hugo to the outskirts of Lens, which developed with great success. The second phase involved a continuation of the south-easterly movement, accompanied by heavy pressure further south. The struggle here continues and has extended southwards.

The correspondent pays a tribute to the indescribably fine spirit of the Canadians, who in their own phrase "have their tails in the air." All are confident that they have the Boche beaten. The focus of some of the sharpest fighting has been from the railway embankment north of Cité St. Laurent, from which the boiling oil treatment cleared the Huns, to 700 yards to the south. The German airmen were more venturesome than usual but our machines are chasing them everywhere over the battle ground. The tanks were not used as the ground was unsuitable.

Hill 70 is well within the territory they advanced over. It needs only a glance at the map to enable appreciation of the great tactical value of this success, in relation to Lens and beyond. The battle is of course not yet over and big as it is it is impossible to say how it may yet extend.

(Continued on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to Their Telegrams.)

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, August 16.
Silver stands at 48s. 6d. There are no offerings. The market is firm, and there are buyers.

ADVENTISTS AND THE WAR.

Willing to Do Their Part in Ambulance and Hospital Work.

Washington, June 21.—Although prevented by conscientious scruples from enlisting as combatants in the war Seventh Day Adventists, in a statement issued from their national headquarters here to-day, expressed willingness to do their part in the field ambulance and field hospital services.

The declaration of principles is as follows:—
(1) We believe in civil governments in general and in the United States in particular. We love our Government, and thank God that our lot has been cast in this country. It is not only our duty, but our privilege, to uphold the principles which this nation is founded upon.

(2) President Wilson is our President. We will uphold him by our prayers and our co-operation.

(3) We are willing to serve our country in this crisis in any capacity, which does not conflict with our conscientious attitude toward the law of God.

(4) While we are conscientious objectors we are not cowards. We would trust in God and seek to serve our country regardless how dangerous might be the task allotted to our work, only entrusting those in authority not to put us in a dilemma respecting our conscientious attitude toward the law of God.

(5) Always remember that a good Seventh Day Adventist is a good citizen. The more we live up to the teachings of the scriptures the more do we become better citizens. This leads us, therefore, to honor the flag and to teach all men to do the same.

EXCESS PROFITS DUTY.

An Interesting Point.

An aspect of the Excess Profits Duty question is raised by a correspondent of the *Financial Times*, who points out that rubber investors, whether sanguine or otherwise, must always have before their eyes (at a greater or less distance) the possibility of the perfection of synthetic rubber. "Each hopes that before the fatal event takes place the high rate of interest, hitherto averaging some 9 per cent., will enable an adequate provision to be made as a sinking fund." The correspondent proceeds to draw a harrowing picture of what might happen in the event of a great debacle in the rubber industry. What would be the responsibility, in that event, of a Government which has a proportioned from the industry sums that will amount in many cases to more than the original capital of the companies? The contingency of synthetic rubber being produced on a commercial scale is admittedly remote, but it is not impossible. While plantation rubber holds the field, it is the duty of the British Government to encourage the production within the Empire of a commodity useful alike in peace and war.

Company Meeting.

The meeting of shareholders in the Steam Laundry Company takes place at noon to-morrow.

V.R.C. Fete.

An attractive programme has been arranged for the night which is to be held at the Victoria Recreation Club at 9 p.m. to-morrow.

NOTICES.

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THE BEST AND MOST DURABLE IN THE MARKET. THE CHEAPEST BECAUSE IT LASTS THE LONGEST.



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THEN why be half-cured, and sit up all night coughing and gasping for breath when a SINGLE dose of

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will give you certain, prompt relief and ensure a good night's rest? This is the only genuine cure for Asthma, discovered by Mr. NOBBS, a qualified Chemist, and an sufferer for many years, will, if taken when necessary, effect a radical cure of this terrible incurable malady. Obtainable at Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd. and all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

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In Casks of 375 lbs. net. In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. General Managers. Hongkong, 16th August, 1916.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

M. T. K. Fong, a Chinese graduate, has been a teacher of Chinese in Hongkong for many years. He has a good method of teaching Chinese to non-Chinese students, and is prepared to give a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Cantonese. Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write, care of "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No. 120 Wellington Street, First Floor.

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The above Hotel was opened on August 1st, 1914, under new proprietorship and management. The Hotel now offers, for Residents and Tourists, excellent accommodation. Large dining room facing the sea. It has been entirely renovated and newly furnished, and is now up-to-date in every respect. Large and airy rooms, excellent sanitary arrangements. Hot and Cold Baths, Electric Light and Fan. Private and Public Bars and Billiards. Terms Moderate. For further information apply to THE MANAGER. Telegraphic Address "Phoenix."

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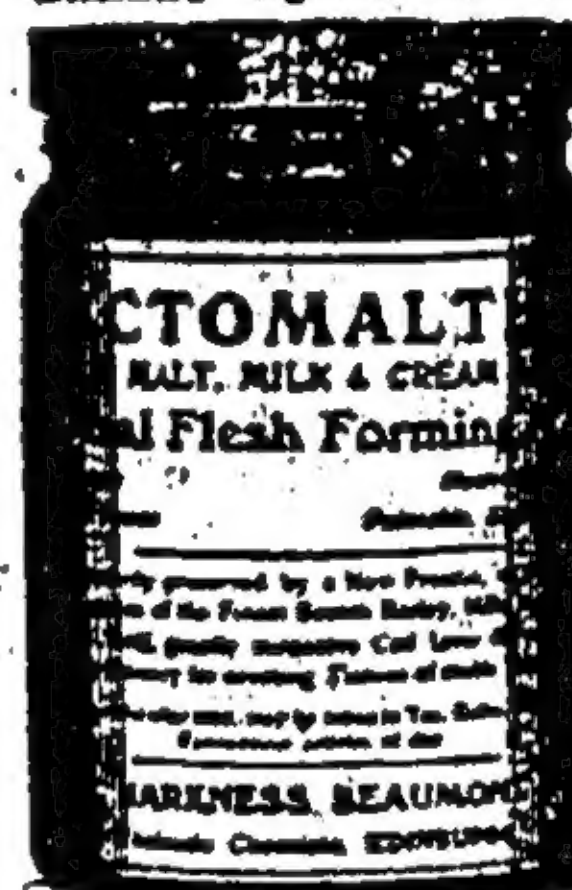
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GENERAL NEWS.

No Higher Railway Fares. Mr. Roberts, for the Board of Trade, announced in the House of Commons that there was no foundation for the rumour that railway fares in England were to be increased, but it was imperative that railway journeys should be confined within the narrowest limits if accommodation was to be provided for the large number who wished to travel during the coming holidays for munition workers.

Harvest Beer. It has been the custom for Suffolk labourers to brew their own harvest beer, but the refusal to allow them to have the necessary malt this year has led to threats of strike. Lord Bristol championed the labourers at West Suffolk War Agricultural Executive, stating that men who did hard work should have a glass of good beer. The men's contention is they can brew pure beer at 1s. per pint, against 5s. for inferior stuff sold by brewers.

"Why England is Hated." The National Interventionist Congress opened here this morning. Signor Donmbria, formerly a Socialist, and now an Independent said: "The reason why the Italian Socialists hate England is because they are thoroughly convinced that so long as England is with us no treaties can be broken, and no treason to the Pact of London is possible." This observation was greeted by a roar of enthusiasm from the densely packed meeting, cries of "That is true," "Long live England!" and "Long live our Ally!" continuing for some time. —Reuter.

New Admirals. The following announcements are made: Admiral Sir O. J. Briggs has been placed on the retired list from July 2. Vice-Admiral Sir E. E. Bradford promoted to Admiral, with seniority July 2. Rear-Admiral A. W. Wymouth promoted to Vice-Admiral, with seniority July 2. Capt. J. Nicholas promoted to rank of Rear-Admiral, with seniority July 2. Vice-Admirals B. N. Osmundsey (retired), C. H. Robertson (retired), Rear-Admiral E. C. Kingsford (retired), the above three have been promoted to Admiral (retired). Rear-Admiral (retired) R.P.F. Purfoy promoted to Vice-Admiral (retired).

The Late Sir H. Tree. Among the large number of telegrams and letters of condolence received by Lady Tree were the following: "The King and Queen learnt with deep regret of the sorrow which has befallen you. Their Majesties have known Sir Herbert Tree for many years, and sympathise with you and with the artistic world in the loss sustained by the death of your distinguished husband. Stamfordham." "Terribly shocked to hear of the so sudden death of your dear and great husband, the celebrated actor, whose loss to you, his children, and the whole theatrical world is irreparable. My most heartfelt sympathy with you all.—Alexandra." "All my sympathy with you and your daughters.—Princess Royal." Sir Herbert Tree gave instructions in his will that his body should be cremated and his funeral private and simple.

Triumphs of Medicine. Hospital Sunday sermons were preached in the churches throughout the metropolis recently. Dean Inge, at All Saints, Epsom, regarded, referred to the wonderful triumphs of medical science during the last few years. "A whole company of diseases," he said, "has been almost extirpated in our time. Where is smallpox, the once dreaded scourge? In 1912 only nine people died of it. Where is typhus? Almost extinct. Hydrophobia? There has been one case since 1902. And the mortality rate from some of the worst diseases has been very greatly reduced. Tetanus, an awful disease very fatal during the first weeks, has been overcome by inoculation, as has typhoid. We shall be an invalid nation for a generation after the war, but that we shall be permanently crippled I do not believe." In the afternoon Canon Alexander preached at St. Paul's before a large congregation, including the Lord Mayor and Sheriff, and several of the Judges.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on
SATURDAY, the 18th August, 1917,
 at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,
 25 cases Longneck Brandy (pints).
 30 cases Nicholson's London Dry Gin.
 25 cases Oorlam-Gin.
 22 cases Genever Gin.
 46 cases Australian Claret (quarts & pints).
 15 cases Marlow Rye Whisky.
 15 cases English Lager Beer.
 37 cases Danish Beer.
 On view from Friday, the 17th inst.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
 Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on
MONDAY the 20th, August, 1917,
 commencing at 2.30 p.m.
 at No. 6 MacDonnell Road
 A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture

(mostly in hand-somely carved teak)

comprising:-
 Teak Hatstand with bevelled mirror, tapestry covered drawing room suite, chesterfield arm-chairs, teak hall seat and chairs, lady's desks, bookcase, music cabinet, brass-ware, electric ceiling fan, pile carpet and rug, tapestry and lace curtains, pictures, vases and ornaments, etc., etc.

Finely carved teak sideboard, extension dining table, dinner wagon, glass cabinet over-mantle with bevelled mirrors, morocco covered dining chairs, tea tables, cut-glass ware, dinner and dessert services. Royal Staffordshire tea set, cutlery, electro-plated ware, electric stove, etc.

Double brass mounted iron bedstead, teak double wardrobe with mirrors, dressing table with bevelled mirror, etc., etc.
 Pantry and kitchen requisites

Also
 1 Cottage piano by "Moutrie & Co. Ltd."
 1 White Frost-refrigerator.

On view from Sunday, the 19th inst.

Catalogues will be issued.
 Terms—Cash on delivery.
 GEO. P. LAMMERT,
 Auctioneer

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. BLACKHEAD & CO., F. H. HOHNKE, F. J. SCHWARZKOPF, E. H. THIEL and J. E. DANIELSON in pursuance of an Order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at 3 o'clock in the AFTERNOON

ON
FRIDAY
 the 7th day of September, 1917,
 at his Auction Rooms in Duddell Street.

THE VALUABLE LEASE-HOLD PROPERTY

situate and being Shaukiwan Marine Lot No. 1 and known as Blackhead's Soap Works.

In One Lot.

The property has an area of 95,800 square feet or thereabouts and consists of level ground with a sea wall in good condition on the water front. On the property stands a Soap Factory and buildings in connection therewith comprising two Godowns, one with coolie quarters over a Manager's House, a Boiler and Machine House, three Iron Sheds two Wooden Sheds and a Tank.

The property is held for the residue of a term of 999 years from August 1890. The Crown rent is \$440 per annum.

The PLANT and MACHINERY in the factory will be sold at the same time.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had from:-
 Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & FARSTON,
 1, Des Voeux Road Central,
 Solicitors for the Liquidator, or from
 Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT,
 The Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1917.

NOTICES.

NEW MODEL MOUTRIE PIANOS.

The best for extreme climates.
 Guaranteed for a test period
 of five years.

Good for a life-time.
 INSPECTION INVITED.

S. MOUTRIE & Co., Ltd.



N. LAZARUS,
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THE ONLY
EUROPEAN OPTICIAN
 IN THE COLONY.

DOCTORS' PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY FILLED.

N. LAZARUS,

NOTE THE ADDRESS. OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN
 28, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

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Works: Duddell Street. 'Phone 1916.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. WITZKE & CO. in pursuance of an Order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at

12 o'clock (NOON),
 ON
MONDAY
 the 27th day of August, 1917,

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, Hongkong.

ALL the piece of ground situate at Yau-mat, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as KOWLOON INLAND LOT NO. 209.

The property consists of a piece of ground abutting on Battery Street and Fourth Street (near the Praya) in Kowloon and contains an area of 4500 Square Feet.

The Lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an Indenture of Crown Lease dated the 4th day of May 1888.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$60.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to MESSRS. HASTINGS & HASTINGS, Solicitors for the Liquidator, or to the Undersigned.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
 Hongkong, 23rd May, 1917.

HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

IN ACCORDANCE with the Provisions of No. 111 of the Articles of Association the General Managers have this day declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th June, 1917, of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS may be obtained on application at the Office of the Company on and after TUESDAY 21st instant.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to 20th instant. BOTH DAYS inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHEW & CO., LTD.,
 General Managers.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.,
 Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.
 Hongkong, 15th January, 1917

Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD
 FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—ONE GOOD ROOM suitable as OFFICE, situated on the First Floor of Hotel Mansions. For particulars apply. Manager, Hongkong Hotel.

TO BE LET.—BISNEE VILLA on Pokfulam and Jubilee Road. Fully furnished. Tennis Court and Garden. Apply to:—H. Ruttenberg & Son, 16, Queen's Road Central.

TO BE LET.—First class FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for Single Men, or Married Couples, with or without board. Electric Light and Bell-use of Telephone. Terms moderate. Tel. No. K 3. Apply T. E. Hall, Palace Hotel, Kowloon.

TO BE LET.—A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon. No. 5 MINDEN VILLAS, Kowloon, 5 rooms with Tennis Court. From 1st October, next. FOUR ROOMED-HOUSES in Kowloon.

Apply to:—
 HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
 Alexandra Buildings.

TO BE LET.—OFFICES at 9, Connaught Road, C. OFFICES in King's Buildings. HOUSES in Clifton Gardens. HOUSES in Broadwood & Moreton Terraces. HOUSES on Shamien, CANTON.

Apply to:—
 THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—No. 6, STEWART TERRACE. Moderate rent. Apply to Denison, Ram and Gibbs.

WANTED.

EXPERIENCED SHIPMASTER. American and English certificates, open for engagement. Apply L. J. c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—A 2 or 3 roomed FLAT or SMALL HOUSE, furnished or unfurnished. Near Queen's Road preferred. Apply "M" c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—ENGINEER, British, as Works Foreman. Applications with Copy References in own writing, stating age and salary required. No other applications considered. W. S. Bailey & Co., Ltd.

WANTED TO RENT.—ONE OR TWO ROOMS, with bathroom, suitable for bed and sitting room. Furnished or unfurnished. Must be central. Apply to Box 1368 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—PIANO COT-TAGE check action and etc. made for the climate. Price \$150 a bargain. Apply Box 1309 c/o Hongkong Telegraph."

NOTICES.

MAISON LILY
 TELEPHONE 2336.

LADIES' FRENCH DRESS-MAKERS and MILLINERS.

Now open
 ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
 DES VŒUX ROAD. (NEXT MESSRS. KOMOR & KOMOR.)



VAFIADIS' EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Imperial Bouquet per	100	\$5.30
Crown Prince	100	4.65
"	50	2.35
"	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
"	50	1.85
"	20	.75
Superline	100	2.40
"	50	1.20

SOLE AGENTS—

THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE CO., LD.
 HOTEL MANSIONS.

E. HING
 WING WOO STREET
 SHIP CHANDLERS & GENERAL STOREKEEPERS
 STEEL, IRON, BRASS & METAL MERCHANTS,
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G. MOUSSON.
 15, Morrison Hill Road.

NOTICES.

MEN'S WHITE SILK
 "INTERWOVEN"

SOCKS

WITH LISLE SOLES.
 \$1.50 PER PAIR.

THE ONE THIN
 SOCK THAT REALLY
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COTELLA PYJAMAS

MADE OF A SOFT WHITE COTTON MATERIAL (KNEE LENGTH DRAWERS, COAT WITHOUT COLLAR AND WITH SHORT SLEEVES CUT FULL EVERYWHERE; THUS ENSURING PERFECT COMFORT.

ALL SIZES IN STOCK.

PRICE \$4.75 SUIT.

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FANS
 IN
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LOWEST
 PRICES.

FIXED AND OSCILLATING
 FROM \$20.

NEW STOCKS OF 8" OSCILLATING DESK FANS WHICH CAN BE USED IN PLACE OF A 25 C.P. LAMP WITHOUT TAKING ANY EXTRA CURRENT FROM THE ELECTRICITY SUPPLY COMPANY.

G. R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Poller Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

KYL-FYRE.

THE BEST & CHEAPEST FIRE-EXTINGUISHER.

BRITISH MADE. Price \$5.

Over 2,000,000 now installed in houses, offices, shops, factories, hotels, banks, public institutions, theatres, hospitals, etc.

HANDSOME METAL TUBE CONTAINING DRY POWDER. NON-CRITICALLY NON-ACID. NO DAMAGE TO MACHINERY OR FURNITURE. WILL EXTINGUISH FLAMES OF ALL KINDS.

Agents—FRANK SMITH & CO., 1, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.
 Telephone 2090.

MAN LOONG.

HIGH-CLASS PRESERVED, SWEET AND SALT MANUFACTURES.

Factory at Yau-mat.
 OFFICE: No. 34, Des Voeux Road, W.
 Telephone No. 177 & K 11.

We are the leading Manufacturers in this class of Goods. Our Fruit & Ginger are all fresh, and of the first quality. Our Syrup is prepared from the best quality of Sugar. We give you a special attention to the business and satisfactory arrangements.

BATHING CAPS.

We have just received an exceptionally fine assortment

BATHING CAPS.

In all the latest Styles and Colours.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TELEPHONE 16.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1917.

THE MILITARY SERVICE BILL.

Further light was yesterday thrown on the provisions of the Military Service Bill by the speeches made on the second reading of the measure and the laying on the table of the draft regulations drawn up under the Ordinance. These showed in a detailed manner the proposed composition of the new Defence Corps which is to take the place of the existing Volunteers and Volunteer Reserves, the nature of the training which its members will be required to undergo, and the arrangements which have been planned for its administration. The outstanding feature of the proposals is that the Corps will be under the direct military guidance of the General Officer Commanding, while general control will be exercised by the Governor-in-Council, whose functions will apparently closely resemble those discharged by the Army Council at Home. As to drills, these will number a minimum of fifty per year, while the Corps will be mobilised for a month during the cold season, when it will be compulsory for members to put in eight days at camp—a provision which we are glad to see incorporated in the regulations. One other important feature of the suggested regulations is contained in the examination scheme which is to apply to those seeking advancement in rank, for this concerns a most vital question upon which we shall have more to say in a moment.

It will have been noted from our report of last evening that further consideration of the Bill has been postponed, on the representation of the Hon. Mr. Pollock. We are gratified that this is the case, for the draft regulations call for more consideration than has been possible during the short period of time which has elapsed since they were drawn up. Quite a number of important points were raised in the speeches yesterday, and it is essential that these should be fully analysed before the Bill is passed through all its stages. Mr. Pollock's chief plea was that the making of the regulations which are to apply to the Corps should lie with the Legislative Council, and not the Governor-in-Council. That is a decidedly democratic stand, and one which we should much like to see acted upon, if practicable. As Mr. Pollock took occasion to point out, the Bill affects every able-bodied man, and for that reason it would seem only right and proper that the representatives of the public should have a direct voice in settling the conditions upon which service in the Corps is based. His Excellency stated that the regulations could be considered, discussed and criticised, but we imagine that this hardly meets the demand voiced by Mr. Pollock, who is anxious that the Legislative Council should exercise executive as well as advisory powers. To carry out his suggestion might involve a deal of irksome work, but if members of the Council are willing to discharge that work, why should they be discouraged? Moreover, the patriotic instincts of the members would be a guarantee that in using their power they would merely have in mind the welfare and usefulness of the Corps. However, His Excellency is not prepared to consider the suggestion put forward, and while this is rather to be regretted, everyone must admit his extreme fairness in laying the draft regulations on the table and in granting an adjournment in order that they may be more fully considered. Perhaps one of the biggest questions raised by the creation of the new force is the matter of the officers of the Corps. The Attorney General intimated that the Volunteers and Reserves will be incorporated bodily into the Defence Corps, the members of which will have the same rank as they now hold. This may, as was remarked, save a lot of time and trouble, but it is doubtful whether it is the best course that could be followed. Judging from the draft regulations, however, this will only be a temporary arrangement, for it is laid down that officers will be required to pass the prescribed examination for their particular rank. We can only hope that this proposal will be strictly enforced, in the interests of the general efficiency of the Corps.

There are a number of other points which yet await elucidation, one of which is the question of qualification for long service medals, which we were pleased to see raised by Mr. Pollock. On the question of the duration of compulsory service, we think His Excellency struck the right note when he referred to the inadvisability of reverting to pre-war voluntarism. The war has taught us a sharp lesson on that point, and, after profiting from the experience of the past three years, it would be the height of folly to take a backward step in this regard. The maximum age (55 years) is high, especially in a climate like that of Hongkong, and it would certainly seem reasonable that, after the war, compulsion should only apply to the younger men. His Excellency has very straightforwardly given an undertaking that the Bill shall come up for fresh discussion within six months of the signing of peace, and no doubt points like these can then be considered and dealt with. The Bill promises well for the future, provided the new Corps is administered on common-sense lines. No Britisher worthy of the name objects to doing his share in the defence of the Colony, in war-time or in peace. But he likes to feel that what he is called upon to do is serving some useful purpose. In the past he has not always had that happy consciousness. He will have it in the future if this new reorganisation scheme is developed as thoroughly as it should be.

The Western Offensive.

It is distinctly cheering to read of the new Allied offensive on the Western Front. As yet the operations are not complete, but so far as they have gone they have served to demonstrate once again our general superiority over the enemy. No-one outside the High Command knows the nature of the scheme which the Anglo-French armies have in hand, but the frequent recurrence of these thrusts is most inspiring, while the steady gains which they invariably secure must, in the long run, materially alter the strategic situation on what will always be the decisive theatre of the war. In the latest attacks, there is ample evidence of Anglo-French co-operation, and it is evident that the British and French Commands are working in the closest possible harmony. The Germans, we read, are also maintaining their policy of striking at their foes as often as occasion offers, but the difference between our attacks and theirs lies in the fact that we have definite objectives in view, whereas the enemy in his uncertainty as to the aim we are driving at, merely seeks to ascertain what is going on on the opposite side of "No Man's Land." This fact, taken with the readiness of the enemy to surrender, and the other circumstances that merge boys form a large part of the German prisoners taken, gives a fair index of the outlook of the opposing armies. The Germans are being gradually beaten, and one of these days we shall probably see a big crumpling up of their line.

The Papal Note.

To-day's telegrams contain the text of the Note which His Holiness the Pope has addressed to the belligerents with reference to proposals of peace. His Holiness makes it clear that his proposals are "more concrete and more practical" than on previous occasions. What His Holiness aims at is "a fair and lasting peace." Even a mere superficial glance at the proposals indicates that, if acted upon, they are not likely to achieve their object, for it must be admitted that the points submitted are unsatisfactory, particularly from the point of view of the Entente Allies. One of the statements is to the effect that "primarily the fundamental point ought to be the substitution of material force of arms by the moral force of right, from which there should be an agreement for a simultaneous and reciprocal reduction of armaments, according to rules and guarantees, to a degree only necessary for the maintenance of public order in each State, and then the establishment of arbitration providing for concerted action and penalties against a State refusing to submit to international questions thereto or to accept its decisions." Doubtless this will be reliable when once President Wilson's League of Nations scheme gets into working order, but in the meantime it all sounds much too impracticable. Probably after the war a serious attempt will be made to realise something animated by this spirit of "sweet reasonableness," but at present it still seems a long way off. His Holiness' remark regarding the "real liberty and freedom of the seas" will be unintelligible to Britons. The seas are as free to-day as they can possibly be—free to all nations; and the clasp that has led to so much confusion on this subject seems to arise from nothing more nor less than the fact that the Germans, noting that the British Navy is all-powerful, foolishly conclude that the British look upon the matter in the same light as they (the Germans) would do were they able to attain naval superiority. This, likewise, is a striking illustration of the fundamental difference between the characters of the two peoples. His Holiness is in favour of the evacuation of Belgium and of other territory occupied by Germany, and of the Allies retaining the German colonies. Other similar suggestions are made, the majority, if not all, of which are not likely to commend themselves to the Allies, who know that an immediate peace is not so essential to them as it is to Germany.

DAY BY DAY.

ONLY THE ACTIONS OF THE JUST SMELL SWEET AND BLOSSOM IN THE DUST.—Shelley.

To-morrow's Anniversary. To-morrow is first anniversary of the British offensive along a front of eleven miles from Thiepval to Guillemont.

The Dollar. The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 11.1/2d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

Stolen Paper Recovered. In connection with the theft of 154 reams of paper from Alaxandria Buildings, which was reported to the Police on July 24, the police have now recovered 64 reams, to the value of \$512. The value of the paper stolen was \$1,200.

A Theft in the Night. Mr. J. P. Bragg, of 37, Robinson Road, reports to the Police that between the hours of 7 p.m. on the 15th, and 8 a.m. on the 16th, some person stole from the hall of his residence one hanging hat-stand, valued at \$25, and one antique plaque, valued at \$12.

Robbed While Watching Conjuring. Sentence of three months' hard labour was passed by Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy to-day, on a Chinese who was charged with picking the pocket of a fellow country man and stealing a purse. The robbed man was interestingly watching a conjuring performance at Yau-mau at the time.

VOLUNTEER RESERVE ORDERS.

Order No. 48, issued to-day by Major Wakeman, Commanding H.K.V.R., states:—
Detail.
On duty from the morning of Sunday, the 19th August, to the morning of Sunday, the 26th August, H.K.V.O.
Next for duty, "A" Coy. H.K.V.R.
Orderly Officer, Lieut. E. Evan Jones.

Parades.
Monday, 20th instant.—Recruits on the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. under Instructor Sergt. Oxberry. Dress: Drill Order. Machine Gun Section at Wellington Barracks at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Clean Fatigue. Mounted Section at Polo Ground at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Drill Order.

Tuesday, 21st instant.—"A" & "B" Coys, Recruits, Machine Gun Section, Mounted Section and Signallers on the road outside the Orderly Room at 5.15 p.m. Tai-ko Section on the Polo Ground at 5.30 p.m. Kowloon Dock Section at Kowloon Docks at 5.15 p.m. for Tests of Elementary Training, Musketry. Dress: Drill Order except Kowloon Dock Section, which may parade in plain clothes. Officers and N.C.O.s will continue conducting the tests laid down in paras 297-299 Chap. IV. Musketry Regulations Part I, 1909. (Reprint 1914) Copies of the paras referred to may be obtained on application at the Orderly Room. Every man, including exempted members, must attend this parade.

Wednesday, 22nd instant.—Nil.
Thursday, 23rd instant.—Recruits on the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. under Instructor Sergt. Oxberry. Dress: Drill Order. Signalling Section: "A" & "B" Classes will parade at Happy Valley for Station Work. Fall in at Monument 5.30 p.m. and "C" class at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Clean Fatigue. Mounted Section on the Polo Ground at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Drill Order.

Friday, 24th instant.—"A" & "B" Coys and Recruits on the road outside the Orderly Room at 5.15 p.m. Tai-ko Section on the Polo Ground at 5.30 p.m. Kowloon Dock Section at Kowloon Docks at 5.15 p.m. for Tests of Elementary Training Musketry. Dress: Drill Order except Kowloon Dock Section, which may parade in plain clothes. Every man including exempted members must attend this parade.

Saturday, 25th instant.—Nil.
Transfer.
No. 85 Pte. H. J. Gompertz is transferred to the Signalling Section.

ECHO OF THE RESTORATION.

Chang Fui's Shortage of Money.

The following story connected with Chang Fui's Restoration of the Manchu Emperor, taken from the *Cherching Pao*, relating to Mr. Lucas's (Deputy Manager of the Bank of China) interesting experiences will serve to show that the Haichowfa War Lord was hard up for money.

Soon after the Manchu Emperor was restored to the throne, Chang Fui began to feel the pinch of the financial situation. He ordered instructions to be given to the Governor of the Bank of China for the advance of certain sums of money, offering as security the payments to the Imperial Family on the Favourable Treatment Agreement. These instructions were utterly ignored and as the much-needed money was not forthcoming, a man named Liu, one of Chang Fui's aide-de-camp, was sent on the 11th at noon to the Head Office of the Bank of China to "see" the Governor for a loan.

Unfortunately, both the Governor and Manager of the Bank had fled to Tientsin, and only Mr. Lucas was left to manage the business. As Liu had received orders to take to Chang Fui's house the executive chief of the Bank, he went to Mr. Lucas asking him to accompany him to the General's residence in his motor-car. Mr. Lucas first objected to going, but on being told that he could first see General Wu Ping-hsiang before going to Chang Fui's residence, he consented. The motor-car, however, did not make for General Wu Ping-hsiang's Headquarters but straight for Chang Fui's house. When they were at the gate, Mr. Lucas refused to enter. Liu told him that General Wu Ping-hsiang and Chang Chao-chung were already there, so he allowed himself to be led to a room in the closely guarded house. But neither the one nor the other of these two gentlemen was there. On the other hand, Chang Fui came out with a serious face and the following conversation passed between them:—

Chang Fui: How is it that a great bank like the Bank of China cannot get together a million dollars in silver? I am afraid you have been telling us lies.
Mr. Lucas: To tell you the truth, we really have not any money in silver. Besides, even if we had I cannot advance you any, as according to the regulations of the Bank, except with a written order from the Governor, no-one is allowed to borrow any money from the Bank. If you are in need of money I would request you to approach our Governor.

Chang Fui: I understand your Governor is not in Peking. I think you can sign an order on his behalf.

Mr. Lucas: I am sorry I cannot do that.

Chang Fui: You see, if I had money I would be able to begin fighting to-morrow. I am bound to win, as I have more than 30,000 well-trained soldiers in Haichow who would arrive here very soon. You need not be afraid of my losing at all.

Mr. Lucas: I understand that communication between Peking and Haichow is broken. Besides, even if your troops from Haichow could come here, they will not be sufficient to fight the Republicans, who I hear have mobilised something like 100,000 troops to fight against you.

Chang Fui: That is not the point I want to discuss with you. Now can you let me have \$500,000? If you persist in refusing you will know that I have a way of dealing with you.

Mr. Lucas: I can on no condition advance you any money. Personally I would request you to run away, otherwise you will not be able to live in this world any longer.

Chang Fui: I will show you the results of our fighting to-morrow. In the meantime you can stay here for a few days.

CHINESE FINED.

Cases at London and Liverpool.

At Thames Police Court, on June 25, before Mr. Cancellor, five Chinese were charged with keeping and conducting a gaming-house at Pennyfields, Poplar; and five others were charged with having been found on the premises. Superintendent Boxall stated that when he raided the premises on June 23 he found all the defendants in the shop counting money. On a table in a room at the rear of the shop were black and white beads and red cards used in playing "fan-tan." Tied to the banker's seat was a thick piece of bamboo, inside which he found money. He also found a revolver, no automatic pistol, and \$323. Mr. Cancellor fined the owner £100, the manager \$50, and the three others concerned in the principal charge each \$25. The men charged with being on the premises were bound over not to frequent gaming-houses.

As the result of a police raid on two houses in the Chinese quarter of Liverpool, seventeen Chinese were charged at the Liverpool City Police Court on June 21, under Defence of the Realm Regulations, with being in unlawful possession of opium, and with aiding and abetting in the offence. The police stated that in almost every room in the houses Chinese were found either smoking opium or in possession of the drug. The owner of the premises was fined \$50. One man, previously convicted, was sentenced to two months' hard labour, four men for whom a ship was waiting were fined \$40s. each, and the remainder, with the exception of two who were discharged, were fined £10 each.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 10 p.m. yesterday:—

Typhoon in about 125° degree Long. E. and 17° degree Lat. N., moving W. N. W.

The following telegram was received at 10 a.m. to-day:—
Cyclone or typhoon E. of Northern Luzon, less than 300 miles distant, moving W. N. W. or N. W.

After saying this, Chang Fui retired to his private room, but Mr. Lucas was greatly angered at hearing the threat to imprison him. He wanted to return home, but Liu urged him to remain, on the plea that the General had invited him to stay with him for a few days. He explained that if Chang Fui wanted to discuss the question with him further he would call at Chang's residence on the following day, and that he must go home then, as he was hungry. Liu: We have prepared food for you here.

Mr. Lucas: But I eat differently from you. I cannot eat Chinese food.

Liu: If you want foreign food we can send for it from the Hotel de Peking.

Mr. Lucas: If the General really wants to keep me here he will raise a diplomatic question. I do not mind the inconvenience to myself, but I am afraid the friendly relations between our two countries will be impaired.

Liu: Do you think you can manage to get some money for the General to-morrow?

Mr. Lucas: I cannot promise at all. I must say that your treatment of me is far from being polite. If there were money in the Bank I would not lend it to your General either. I, as a foreigner, am not afraid of death. Therefore, you had better let me go home at once. It is no use at all keeping me here.

So saying, Mr. Lucas turned and walked to the door. Liu pointed out that there was no motor car for him at the gate. Mr. Lucas replied that he was used to walking, and rushed out of the room. When he got to the gate he entered Chang Fui's motor car and told the chauffeur to drive him home.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

The Corporation of the City of London has decided to present a petition at the Bar of the House of Commons urging reprisals for air-raids. The privilege of presenting petitions at the Bar is confined to the Corporation of London and Dublin. As regards London, the Sheriff makes the presentation, but a case occurred in 1840 when, both Sheriff being in the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, a petition was presented at the Bar by the Lord Mayor, an Alderman, and several members of the Common Council. Dublin was granted the right to petition at the Bar, through the Lord Mayor, in 1815, and it was then proposed that Edinburgh should have the same right, but the suggestion was ruled out on the argument that the Scots were too prudent a people to spend money on sending a Lord Provost 400 miles to London to present a petition.

Lord Montagu's air routes for general and commercial flying after the war, in easy stages of not more than 700 miles each, open up big possibilities in aerial navigation. As he shows, there are landing-places available along practically every conceivable route eastward and southward from the British Isles, even to far-off Australia. But what about America? The westward route is over the Atlantic, and the shortest land-to-land stage by anything like a direct route—from the island of Valentia, Co. Kerry, to Newfoundland—is 1,890 miles, and that is beyond the powers of aeroplanes at present. Probably when the Atlantic is first crossed it will be by roundabout routes.

One such route would be south-west from Valentia to the Azores, about 1,190 miles, then north-west to Newfoundland (1,200 miles), and thence to New York (1,100 miles). With a powerful class an aviator 1,000 ft. high could locate the Azores 100 miles away by means of the summit of Pico, which stands 7,800 ft. above the level of the Atlantic. An alternative route, with stages well within the 700-mile limit, would be from the north of Scotland to Iceland, and thence to Newfoundland by way of Greenland.

In France farmers find a frog pond even more profitable than a snail-bed. Good plump frogs realise in the Paris markets from 10d. to 2s. a dozen, wholesale rate. Some people cook them whole, but as a rule only the frog's saddles—that is their thighs and under parts—are eaten, these being moist and delicate in flavour. England is one of the few countries where these delicacies are not appreciated. Frogs are gladly eaten in the United States and Canada, as well as all over the Continent. One American firm does an annual turnover of £10,000 in frogs, whilst, according to a report of the United States Consul, the province of Quebec benefits to the tune of £20,000 per annum by this commodity. One hotel in Toronto alone is said to consume about 1,600 lb. of frog's saddles each season.

A correspondent in New York who saw the reference in a London paper to the paragraph suggesting that the American troops should be called "Sammys" says that many newspapers are endeavouring to arrive at the most appropriate and endearing name. From mass correspondence "Teddie" seems to be the popular choice. "Sammy," says one writer, "does not fit the typical adventurous American. The one pet name that symbolises all the push and punch of the militant United Statesman is 'Teddy.'" Another says, "Theodore Roosevelt is the representative figure in the New World. We all love him—for the enemies he has made. He is brave, bold, audacious and stands for a world symbol for the kind of patriotism, virility, and dash that will make the American soldier what he is and what he will be on the battlefields of Europe." Anyhow, our "Teddie" the "Sammy" will give the "Teddie" the "glad hand."

WAR CHARITIES.

Subscription List No. 17.

Bishop of Victoria & Mrs. Lander £5 at 2/6 T. T. ...	\$ 39 34
Collected from the boxes at Blake Pier, Lower Peak Tram Station & Star Ferry Pier ...	4 92
Hong Kong Club, one-third (proceeds of Villiers Lecture ...)	78 33
Victoria British School (Monthly Sub.) ...	10
Tai Koo Office Staff (Monthly Sub.) ...	102
L.N.L. (Monthly Sub.) ...	50
S. G. Newall (Monthly Sub.) ...	40
Ojager Singh (Monthly Sub.) ...	10
Staff A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd. (Monthly Sub.) ...	59
Police (Monthly Sub.) ...	12
W. Isard Pedersen (Monthly Sub.) ...	10
Vald Bjerre (Monthly Sub.) ...	10
B. Owen Carstensen (Monthly Sub.) ...	10
Pentresth and Co. (Monthly Sub.) ...	100
C. B. Brooke (Monthly Sub.) ...	25
Union Church Ladies' Working Party (Monthly Sub.) ...	50
Staff Lane Crawford & Co. (Monthly Sub.) ...	150
Hon. Mr. Claud Severn (Monthly Sub.) ...	100
Britishers (Monthly Sub.) ...	100
Wong Sir Woon (Monthly Sub.) ...	5
Golan Hosain (Monthly Sub.) ...	8
Interest on London Account to 30.4.17 ...	786.07
H.E. Sir Henry May (Monthly Sub.) ...	250
C. Thorne (Monthly Sub.) ...	50
Interest on Hongkong Account to 30.6.17 ...	578.94
Hongkong Gymkhana Club ...	450
Victoria British School (Monthly Sub.) ...	11
A. G. Warren (Monthly Sub.) ...	10
Kowloon Cricket Club ...	210
Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp (Monthly Sub.) ...	30
C. G. A. Baster (Monthly Sub.) ...	5
Hon. Mr. H. B. Gompertz (Monthly Sub.) ...	20
E. Davidson (Monthly Sub.) ...	20
C. E. H. Beavis (Monthly Sub.) ...	20
E. L. Agassiz (Monthly Sub.) ...	20
S. Barber (Monthly Sub.) ...	10
T. J. Edwards (Monthly Sub.) ...	10
W. Howard (Monthly Sub.) ...	5
J. H. R. Hance (Monthly Sub.) ...	10
P. B. Joly (Monthly Sub.) ...	10
T. Carr Rimesey (Monthly Sub.) ...	5
S. Barber (Monthly Sub.) ...	10
T. J. Edwards (Monthly Sub.) ...	10
W. Howard (Monthly Sub.) ...	5
J. H. R. Hance (Monthly Sub.) ...	10
P. B. Joly (Monthly Sub.) ...	10
Anonymous ...	10.50
J. Mc Gregor (Fochow) (Monthly Sub.) ...	9
Mr. J. Mc Gregor (Fochow) (Monthly Sub.) ...	8
Miss W. M. Games (Fochow) (Monthly Sub.) ...	3
Staff Dodwell & Co. (Monthly Sub.) ...	80
Staff General Post Office (Monthly Sub.) ...	41.85
Hon. Mr. Claud Severn (Monthly Sub.) ...	50
W. Isard Pedersen (Monthly Sub.) ...	10
Vald Bjerre (Monthly Sub.) ...	10
H. Owen Carstensen (Monthly Sub.) ...	10
T. H. King (Monthly Sub.) ...	10
Staff Lane Crawford & Co. (Monthly Sub.) ...	150

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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An ideal summer beverage
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DAIRY FARM MILK
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SAFE MILK.

Billed Soldiers & Sailors.
Navy and Dockyard 80
A. W. (Monthly Sub.) 5
Peak Ladies Bridge 30
Book (Monthly Sub.) 25
Patell and Co. 20
Mr. Olsen 20
Navy and Dockyard 101.55
United Asbestos 2,000
Oriental Agency 5
A.W. 5
Monthly Subscriptions 180
St. Andrew's Red Cross.
Mr. Anderson (Yau-nanfu) \$5
St. George's Day.
The amount collected on St. George's Day was distributed as follows:—
Prisoners of War £1,000
French Red Cross 1,000
Lord Roberts Memorial Work-shops 1,000
Dreadnought Hospital 500
Miners' weavers Fund 500
\$4,000 33,219.88
\$63,477.28
Already acknowledged 437,792.85
Total \$501,270.23
Amounts remitted &c. 467,190.33
Balance in hand \$34,079.90

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.
THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.
COPENHAGEN
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
THE Motorship
"FIONIA"
having arrived Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees to-day requesting it to be landed here.
No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 24th August, 1917, will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 23rd, August at 10 a.m.
All claims must reach us before the 27th, August 1917, or they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
THORESEN & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 17th August 1917.

Red Cross.
Staff General Post Office (Monthly Sub.) 24.75
Collected at Tai Koo Swimming Gals 359
Mr. Anderson (Yau-nanfu) 5
Mrs. Jamieson (Yau-nanfu) 20
Pipe Fund.
F. G. Becke (Monthly sub.) 10
F. G. Becke (Monthly sub.) 10
Star and Garter.
N. S. and E. G. (Monthly Sub.) 10
N. S. and E. G. (Monthly Sub.) 10
Monthly Subscriptions 50
Prisoners of War.
Some members of Hongkong Club (Monthly sub.) 25.07
Albert W. Smith (Monthly sub.) 50
Albert W. Smith (Monthly sub.) 25
Some members of Hongkong Club (Monthly sub.) 18.63
Navy & Dockyard 63.40

TO AVOID DYSENTERY

and Diarrhoea during the summer months a gentle laxative should be used whenever necessary to keep the system clean.

PINKETTES

are laxative perfection. They dispel constipation, liverache, sick headaches, bile. Are good for the children as for adults. Of course, or post free 60 cents the vial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 988 Broadway, New York.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).
(Incorporated in England.)
Unredeemed Bank Notes.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that any OUTSTANDING NOTES will be paid on presentation to the undersigned on or before SATURDAY, 29th September, 1917, at noon.

AFTER THAT DATE, holders will find it necessary to claim repayment in Sterling from the Board of Trade, LONDON, to whom the necessary funds will be remitted.

THE BOARD OF TRADE make a charge for payment of claims out of monies deposited in the "COMPANIES LIQUIDATION ACCOUNT" at the Bank of England.

A. R. LOWE, Liquidator.
Chartered Bank Building, Hongkong, 16th August, 1917.

SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS:
SUZUKI & CO.
TEL. 468
ALEXANDRA BUILDING

TO - MORROW

IS THE
LAST DAY
OF

SALE

A FURTHER 10 %
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A CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.

16, DES VŒUX ROAD. TELEPHONE NO. 29.

Wm. Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

WEAR

"AERTEX CELLULAR"

AND

KEEP COOL.

WE STOCK IT IN

SHIRTS IN TWO WEIGHTS:

LIGHT AND MEDIUM.

UNDERWEAR

IN SHAPES THAT

BUTTON ALL DOWN,

ATHLETIC STYLE TO SLIP OVER HEAD,

AND THE

POPULAR SHAPE IN

COMFORTABLE WELL FITTING GARMENTS.

COLUMBIA RECORDS.

- 2532 In Springtime. From "Tales of Hoffman." Duet.
Barcarole. From "Tales of Hoffman." Duet.
2329 It was a Lover and His Lass. Duet.
Whisper and I Shall Hear.
2293 Sally in Our Alley. Tenor.
Mary.
1962 Beautiful Land of Nod. Contralto.
Sunshine and Rain.
2537 Mother O' Mine. Baritone.
Come With Me in the Summer Night.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

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THE TOP NOTCH.

"King George IV"
Scotch Whisky.



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4, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

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WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

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WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:-

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICESQUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC
To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver
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EMPRESS OF ASIA. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

30,625 tons displacement. 30,625 tons displacement.
Electric Heat in Every Cabin. Electric Light in Every Berth.
One, Two and Three-Bedroom Suites with Private Bath.
Laundry—Gymnasium—Veranda Cafe.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN. MONTEAGLE.

11,000 tons displacement. 12,000 tons displacement.
Twin Screw Steel Steamships, with Modern Accommodations.
Excellent Table. Reduced First Class Fares.

S.S. "Monteagle" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. All STEAMERS call at Shanghai both East and West Bound.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Points, European Ports and the West Indies.

For information as to Passage Fares, Freight Rates, etc. apply to Agents:

HONGKONG—MANILA—SHANGHAI—NAGASAKI—MOJI—KOBE—YOKOHAMA.

J. R. SHAW,
General Agent, Passenger Department,
Hong Kong.J. M. WALLACE,
General Agent,
Hong Kong.

TELEPHONE 42.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents,
Hongkong, June 15, 1917.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.
Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope,
Subject to change without notice.THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
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Hongkong, 2 Jan., 1917.

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FOR SALE OR HIRE
ORDERS BOOKED IN ADVANCE. APPLY:-
EXILE GARAGE.

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THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Sailing Date

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
LONDON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira.		
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE via Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimizu & Yokohama.	Sado Maru Capt. Shinohara T. 12,500 Shidzuka Maru Capt. Noma T. 12,500	{THURS., 23rd Aug., at noon. {WED., 12th Sept., at noon.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Kitano Maru Capt. Cope T. 16,000	{SUN., 2nd Sept., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Hirano Maru Capt. Fraser T. 16,000	{SATUR., 15th Sept., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Fushimi Maru Capt. Irizawa T. 21,000	{SATUR., 15th Sept., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda T. 13,500	{SATUR., 18th Aug., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Taisho Maru Capt. Ogawa T. 8,000	{MONDAY, 20th Aug.
KOBE	Asahi Maru Capt. Kosaka T. 8,000	{WEDNESDAY, 22nd Aug.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL.
(CARGO ONLY).NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco, Panama and Colon.
Wireless Telegraphy. NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MORI, Manager.
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	25th Aug.
SHIMIZU MARU	22,000	7th Sept.
PERA MARU	9,000	22nd Sept.
KOREA MARU	18,000	5th Oct.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	15th Oct.
TENYO MARU	22,000	25th Oct.

The S.S. "NIPPON MARU" and S.S. "PERA MARU" call at Shanghai.
SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTIAGO, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
ARVO MARU	16,500	17th Aug.
KIYO MARU	17,800	24th Aug.
SEIYO MARU	14,000	31st Aug.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.
For full particulars as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to T. DAIGO, Agent.
KING'S BUILDINGS.
Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.Monthly Service between
MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.
Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.
Subject to change without Notice.S.S. "Tjikembang" 21st August.
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to:-

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WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

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VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.
SEPTEMBER 5, & NOVEMBER 16, 1917.AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER
SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.THE ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET
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Agents.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Anhui	19th Aug. at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	21st Aug. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Shantung	23rd Aug. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

MANILA LINE.—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong August 17, 1917.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Tijlaroom		22nd Aug.	31st Aug.	Amoy, Shanghai & Kobe
Tijlwoong		31st Aug.	28th Sept.	Amoy & Shanghai
Tijlmanoeck		22nd Sept.	30th Sept.	Kobe
Tijlbodas		22nd Sept.	30th Sept.	Kobe

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574.

York Building. 115

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW AND RETURN.

(Occurring 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain. Leaving.

Haitan ... A. E. Hodgins ... FRI., 17th Aug. at noon.

Haihong ... J. W. Evans ... FRI., 24th Aug. at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
For Freight and Passage, apply toDouglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 18th Aug. at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG	Loksang	Sun., 19th Aug. at 7 a.m.
TIENSIN	Chipsang	Wed., 22nd Aug. at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Wed., 22nd Aug. at d'light.
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 25th Aug. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.
Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war.

MANCHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Swatow when indicated on applicator.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up to date accommodations for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuala Lumpur, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE—NEW YORK.

Branches and Agencies in all
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FORWARDERS.
TOURIST AGENTS.AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES—
the best form in which to carry travel funds.

13, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL. TEL. NO. 2009.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Hankow Piece Goods Report.

The weekly circular of the Hankow British Chamber of Commerce of August 1, reports as follows on the yarn and piece goods market:—Yarn prices show a further advance. Some clearances have been effected as a result of pressure. Piece Goods prices are practically unchanged and clearances have been poor. There has been a good demand for stock at increasing prices and a certain amount of business is reported in dyed goods and fancies at high figures.

Japan's Activities in South Africa.

In providing certain classes goods for South Africa, it was not necessary for Japan to wait until hostilities began to oust the Germans. In many lines of Kaffir truck, for example, the market was originally dominated by the United Kingdom. In the course of time German cheapness drove out the British article. Then the Italians ejected the Germans, and finally the Japanese were left in possession of a very considerable portion of the trade. This is a kind of trade that Japan may readily hold and extend, and there are other departments of commerce in which its cheap labour will make competition difficult. Labour conditions may, for instance, help materially in marketing low-class cotton goods and similar articles in constant demand by natives and Asiatics in South and British East Africa. Japan has recently imported large quantities of spinning machinery from the United Kingdom, and has also manufactured a good deal of machinery, so that a considerably increased output will shortly make itself apparent. For this increased output South Africa will supply a large and ready market, at any rate, while the war lasts; and it is hardly probable that Japan has made the recent large additions to its spinning machinery equipment with the demand occasioned by the war alone in contemplation.

Japan has recently had a business commission in South Africa investigating local conditions. Banking, shipping, and commercial interests were all represented on it, and its members neglected no opportunity of familiarising themselves with what South Africa wants with a view to what Japan can supply. The following articles Japan is prepared to furnish now on reasonable terms:—Apparel and slaps, basket ware, brush ware, cotton piece goods, blankets and shawls (cotton for native trade), cheap cotton hosiery and underclothing, beads, shell bangles, looking-glasses, silk handkerchiefs, shoe laces, towelling, suit cases (fibre and glass), collar boxes, carpet squares and rugs (of flax and hair in the cheaper grades), silk piece goods, kimono (silk and cotton), morning gowns and jackets (for women's wear), table covers, tea caddies, straw matting, Lacquer ware, antimony ware, glassware (mostly bottles and tumblers), vacuum flasks, fire and draught screens, brass ware (including finger bow, ash trays, and ornaments), paper napkins, electric-lamp shades, imitation Panama hats, drawn work, chair covers, toys, oak timber for cabinet making, and superphosphates. In 1911 Japan sent to South Africa goods valued at £27,000; in 1915 it supplied £220,000 worth; and in the first six months of 1916 the value was £198,000. This great increase has taken place in spite of shipping arrangements, which have been admittedly inadequate. A regular direct service between Japan and South Africa is now maintained by a British line and a Japanese line. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha and other lines are largely engaged in the carrying trade to South Africa, and it is probable that existing cargo facilities between the two countries will be greatly extended in the near future. The voyage from Japan to South Africa is, however, always a doubtful venture, since there is little return cargo although buyers have recently been placed in South Africa for wool, wine, asbestos, and a few other products. Goods are also taken from Japan to Calcutta and transhipped at the latter port for South Africa, but in the main it may be said that Japan has doubled its trade with South Africa when freights are high, when there is an unexampled demand for cargo space, and when no shipowners contentedly wait with enthusiasm sending their vessels on journeys from which they can only return in ballast.

STOP PRESS TELEGRAMS.

THE WAR SITUATION.

Mr. Lloyd George's Cheering Speech.

London, August 16.
Mr. Lloyd George, in an important speech in the House of Commons, dwelt on several aspects of the war situation. He first referred to the food position, which was very considerably improved since the early year. In August last year, there was a stock of six and a half million quarters of wheat in the country, but now there was eight and a half—(Cheers). Oats and barley were also higher. There had been a considerable saving in bread consumption, while the acreage under cultivation had increased by a million acres. If the harvest was as good as it promised to be, then the condition of the country as regards food supplies, after taking everything into account, was very satisfactory. There was still urgent economy necessary, because the more we economised the less we should need from Canada and the United States, from which countries France and Italy also drew supplies. There was an increase in the sugar reserve. Eight thousand tractors would be available in the spring. The German Admiralty was circulating figures of destroyed shipping throughout the Central Empire, with the object of cheering up the Austro-Germans by creating the impression that England could not last much longer. The Germans claimed that we were losing half a million tons a month, after allowing for the new construction of ships. We lost 560,000 tons gross in April, but the gross losses in July were reduced to 320,000 tons—(Cheers). August looked like being better—(Cheers). If the present improvement continued, the net loss for July and August would be at the rate of 175,000 tons a month. These figures showed that the Admiralty was meeting with considerable success. The Shipping Controller had so re-organised shipping by means of better loading, the hiring of ships more quickly, and the taking of ships off longer voyages, that he had been able to secure, although we had a diminished tonnage, that we were now carrying more tons.

THE RUSSO-RUMANIAN FRONT.

London, August 16.
A German official wireless message states:—Northward of Strassburg and Pavia, Russo-Rumanian attacks failed. We dislodged the enemy from the west bank of the Serech, taking 3,554 prisoners and sixteen guns.

(Continued from Page 1.)

ENEMY ADVANCE ON RUSSIAN FRONT.

London, Aug. 16.
A German official wireless report states: Russian attacks south-eastward of Tarnopol and southward of the Trous Valley failed. We pushed beyond Serech. We are pursuing the retreating enemy on both sides of the Putna. We stormed the Balastru bridgehead on the west bank of the Serech capturing 3,000 prisoners and several guns.

THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL FAMILY.

Petrograd, Aug. 15.
The "Bourse Gazette" says that the Imperial family has been sent to Serbia by a special train accompanied by two members of the Government and military guards. It appears that the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates insisted on the removal of the ex-Tsar, the Tsaritsa and the Tsar's children from Tarnopol to a more remote part of Russia. The ex-Tsar's daughters were given the choice of remaining in Petrograd but elected to accompany their parents.

U. S. EXPORTS.

The President's Restriction Proclamation.

Washington, July 8.—The full text of the President's proclamation restricting exports, which was issued to-day, is as follows:—

Whereas Congress had enacted, and the President has on the 15th day of June, 1917, approved a law which contains the following provisions: "Whenever, during the present war, the President shall find that the public safety shall so require and shall make proclamation thereof, it shall be unlawful to export from, or ship from, or take out of the United States to any country named in such proclamation any article or articles mentioned in such proclamation, except at such time or times, and under such regulations and orders and subject to such limitations and exceptions as the President shall prescribe until otherwise ordered by the President or by Congress: provided, however, that no preference shall be given to the ports of one State over those of another."

"Any person who shall export, ship, or take out, or deliver or attempt to deliver for export, shipment, or taking out, any article in violation of this title or of any regulation or order made hereunder, shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or, if a natural person, imprisoned for not more than two years, or both; and any article so delivered or exported, shipped or taken out, or so attempted to be delivered or exported, shipped, or taken out, shall be seized and forfeited to the United States; and any officer, director or agent of a corporation who participates in any such violation shall be liable to such fine or imprisonment, or both."

"Whenever there is a reasonable cause to believe that any vessel, domestic or foreign, is about to carry out of the United States any article or articles in violation of the provisions of this title, the collector of customs for the district in which such vessel is located is hereby

authorized and empowered, subject to review by the Secretary of Commerce, to refuse clearance to any such vessel, domestic or foreign, for which clearance is not required by law, to forbid the departure of such from the port, and it shall thereupon be unlawful for such vessel to depart. Whoever, in violation of any of the provisions of this section shall take, or attempt to take, or authorize the taking of any such vessel out of port or from the jurisdiction of the United States shall be fined not more than \$10,000, or imprisoned not more than two years, or both; and in addition such vessel, her tackle, apparel, furniture, equipment and her forbidden cargo shall be forfeited to the United States."

And whereas, the public safety requires that success shall be prevented from reaching the enemy.

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim to all whom it may concern that, except at such time or times, and under such regulations and orders and subject to such limitations and exceptions as the President shall prescribe until otherwise ordered by the President or by Congress, the following articles, namely:

Cash, coins, fuel oils, kerosene and gasoline, including bunkers; food grains, flour and meal; and fat, pig iron, steel billets, ship plates and structural shapes; scrap iron and scrap steel, ferromanganese, fertilizers, ammonium nitrate, and explosives shall not, on and after the fifteenth day of July, 1917, be carried out of or exported from the United States or its territorial possessions to Abyssinia, Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, her colonies, possessions or protectorates, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, her colonies, possessions or protectorates, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, France, her colonies, pos-

TOOK FRENCH LEAVE.

An Independent Cook-Boy.

The case of a cook-boy leaving his employ without notice was before Mr. J. E. Wood at the Police Court this morning. Inspector Kent charging his late servant.

Inspector Kent stated that on July 30 the boy asked for leave and he was told that he could go the next day after tiffin if he returned by six o'clock. Soon after 11 o'clock the next day the boy asked Mrs. Kent if he could go, and was told to wait until after tiffin. In spite of this, the boy left at once, without preparing tiffin, and did not return until yesterday, when he came back for his wages. The boy had been with them for about seven months and was earning \$12 a month.

Defendant stated that he heard that his sister at Yamat had been taken seriously ill and he wanted to go there. He only intended being away for a few hours, but his sister asked him to go to the country with her. He sent a substitute.

Inspector Kent remarked that they had never seen a substitute. Defendant's wife had called for the wages due, but he had refused to pay her, asking for the boy to come himself. The boy was a good boy, but they had been put to a great deal of inconvenience. They had no boy for about eight days.

His Worship ordered the defendant to forfeit the month's wages owing to him, and to pay a fine of \$1.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. T. F. Hough, A.S.P. (Reserve) state:—

Company Parades.
The following parades will take place at Central Station. Uniform will not be worn. Fall in at 5.45 p.m.

Monday, August 20.—No. 3 Company.

Tuesday, August 21.—No. 2 Platoon and Ambulance Platoon. Also No. 2 Section at Water Police Station.

Wednesday, August 22.—No. 1 Section.

Thursday, August 23.—No. 2 Company.

No exemption from these parades is to be granted except by the undersigned.

Band Practices at 6 p.m.
Monday, August 20; Wednesday, August 22; Thursday, August 23. Orchestra Practice on the 20th and Music Class on the 23rd instant are hereby cancelled. Drummer and Buglers at 6.30 p.m.

Monday, August 20.—Wednesday, August 22; Monday, August 27; and Wednesday, August 29.

Strength.

Joined.—No. 2 Section, P. O. 66 I. F. W. G. Clark, Mounted, Trooper 680 J. H. N. Mody, No. 1 Section, P. O. 703 W. E. Roberts.

No. 2 Company.

During the absence of Inspector A.E.S. Alves on leave, the command of No. 2 Company will be taken over by Inspector Silva Netto as from August 20.

Inspection, Thursday, August 30th.

The attention of all Chief and Staff Inspectors is called to a Notice posted at Headquarters' Club.

essions or protectorates; Germany, her colonies, possessions or protectorates; Great Britain, her colonies, possessions or protectorates; Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Italy, her colonies, possessions or protectorates; Japan, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, the Netherlands, her colonies, possessions or protectorates; Norway, Oman, Panama, Paraguay, Persia, Persia, Portugal, her colonies, possessions or protectorates; Rumania, Rumania, Salvador, San Marino, Serbia, Siam, Spain, her colonies, possessions or protectorates; Sweden, Switzerland, Uruguay, Venezuela or Turkey. These orders and regulations from time to time prescribed will be administered by and under the authority of the Secretary of Commerce, from whom licenses in conformity with the said orders and regulations will issue.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

SIAM IN THE WAR.

Removing Enemy Names from Royal Lists.

A Gazette issued in Bangkok dated the 1st inst. contains an announcement by His Majesty's Private Secretary that the names of all German and Austro-Hungarian merchants or firms have been removed from the list of those honored with His Majesty's patronage. The list of those removed is as follows:—

Otto Bolbringer, photographer, Wunsburg.

Louis Frederick Lemert, photographer, Dresden.

Wilhelm Skarda, export merchant, Vienna.

J. R. Andre, commission agent, Bangkok.

Leonard Fiegel, jeweller, Berlin.

E. Groote, manager, Robt. Lens and Co.

Lowenthal, jeweller, Frankfurt on Main.

Rikard Bandmann, florist, Hamburg.

Robert Herbst, photographer, Heidelberg.

Edward Schulze, photographer, Heidelberg.

Herman Siegel, shoemaker, Berlin.

B. Grimm and Co., merchants, Bangkok.

F. O. Schumann, merchants, Berlin.

Wilhelm Muller, photographer, Brunswick.

Samosorn Ka Rajakarn, Bangkok.

M. Mannsfeldt, Manager, Tattien Dispensary.

von der Sipen and Charlier, carriage builders, Kola-Deutz.

The same Gazette contains a notification by the Private Secretary of Her Majesty the Queen Mother that the names of the following firms have been removed from the list of those honored with Her Majesty's patronage:—

Robert Lens and Co., J. R. Andre, B. Grimm and Co., Gruehler (incorporated in the firm of B. Grimm), and Tattien Dispensary.

Items.

Mr. G. F. Wehler, being no longer a Siamese subject, loses the Siamese surname of Velanond.

Mr. O. Krauer has his eldest son fighting for the Germans at Pinsk, where he has been stationed for some time. His second son is at the City of London School, and two of his daughters are being educated in England.

Lieut. Victor Bush, son of the late Admiral Bush, who has been serving in the Flying Corps on the Western front, has been brought back to England and is now acting as Flight Master at the flying school at Upavon in Wiltshire.

A number of interned alien enemy subjects hold life insurance policies in British Companies. Presumably particulars of these will be communicated to the Custodian of Enemy Property in order that the surrender values of the same may be obtained.

Captain H. W. Perse, M.O., formerly of the Siam Forest Co. Ltd. has according to the mail papers been promoted to rank of Major and been awarded a bar to his Military Cross. He has been acting as second in command of his battalion.

Considerable interest is aroused as to the eventual disposal of the river sites, previously held by the enemy aliens as well as the future of previously owned German tonnage. It is stated that a well-known China coast firm are anxious to establish themselves in Bangkok, and the opportunity likely to offer shortly in one that is not likely to recur again for a very long time. The outlook for British shipping now and in the near future is brighter than at any time since the Holt and Scottish Oriental boats were sold.

Talkative Indian.

In the International Borsaph Court this morning the Police charged an Indian with refusing to obey the lawful orders of the Police, who had forbidden him to hold conversation with an Indian watchman in the compound of the Austro-Hungarian Legation.

It was stated that in spite of warnings on the part of the Police, accused went to the railings of the compound and held a conversation with the watchman inside the compound.

Accused was remanded in custody for the evidence of the army officer in charge of the arrangements for guarding the Legation compound.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows under date of August 16:—

In view of the fact that the Peking Government is keeping an eye on military developments in Szechuen and Hunan, Sun Yat-sen has consulted with Cheng Pih-kwang and others at Whampoa. It has been decided that a Ministry of War must first be created to decide the question of assisting Hunan and also the matter of sending an expedition to the North. The question of Southern Provisional Government is to be decided when the Parliament is reopened. It has also been decided to request Luk Wing-tung to be the head of both the military and naval forces, and a telegram to that effect has been sent to Luk.

A telegraphic order has been received by the Provincial Government stating that war has been declared on Germany and Austria-Hungary and that all enemy property and business in Kwangtung should be taken over by the local Government. Proper officials should be appointed to carry out this order and a statement must be made to Peking as to what has been done. It is doubtful whether this order will be obeyed.

Chen Kai-yun has decided to send Lieutenant General Li Tiao as commander-in-chief to bring nine battalions, including cavalry, artillery and infantry, to reinforce Hunan.

Sun Yat-sen has asked the Parliament members who have already arrived to hold a meeting in the reception hall on the 18th, to consider whether, in view of the fact that war has been declared on Germany and Austria-Hungary by the Peking Government, the principal objects for establishing a Provisional Government in Canton should be altered.

Repairs are being made to the Whampoa dock in order that it may be used by the Northern Squadron. Many boiler-makers and engineers have been secured from Hongkong and the steel and iron with be imported from Japan.

On duty 19th instant, Left Sec. M. G. Co. and Civil Service Company; 20th, Centre Section M. G. Co.; 21st, Scouts Company; 22nd, Scouts Company; 23rd, Right Section M. G. Co.; 24th, Left Sec. M. G. Co. & Civil Service Company; 25th, Centre Section M. G. Co.

Orderly Officer from 19th to 25th instant, Lieut. J. D. Deady.

The following is the Subscription List to date:—

Acknowledged to 7th July, 1917:—\$22,683.44

Since received:—

Bank Interest, \$3.74

Hongkong Police Reserve: Part proceeds of sale of boxing gloves to Mr. Potter at the Assault at Arms held on 19th May Members, Kowloon Customs Staff, per Mr. O. D. Gauder

"A Bridge Mug"—

L. E. R. H. ... 2

M. S. S. August Subscription ... 5

Mr. F. G. Books, Whampoa, August Subscription ... 2

Collected by Mrs. W. E. L. Shenton.—

List No. 3:—

The Oil Kings ... 30

W. N. E. W. P. G. A. P., G. O. M., F. G., at \$10 ... 50

G. T. E., T. J. F., A. W. L. B., G. E. S., F. A. W., S. W., J. M. H., B. S. N., H. C. S., N. S. M., J. V. H., J. P., G. H., E. J. W., W. H. S., A. S., C. W. R., A. B. S., P. T. K. de O. L. C. B. B., P. P., H. H., A. M. P., C. P. H. H., G. S. A., R. S., L. N. L., W. & H. J. S. D., at \$5.00 ... 150

R. A. B., G. E. T., at \$4.00 ... 8.00

J. R. B. K., J. B., E. A., A. C. D., P. H. H., W. S., J. W. T., H. W. K., G. M. S., at \$3.00 ... 30.00

J. H. B., K. M. C., at \$2.50 ... 5.00

A. K. A., W. B. J. R. K., F. W. J., D. J. F., G. B. L., R. W. M., E. M. F., A. D. G., O. E. D., R. G. H., H. W. D., H. J. N., R. A. H., T. R. C., K. A. W., H. E. M., A. S. L., R. T. B., T. C. D., W. J. H., G. A. T., at \$2.00 ... 44.00

Moore, L. S. at \$1 ... 2

Donations "Fan Tan" ... 11

Anonymous ... 20

W. E. L. S. ... 5

355

Expended to July 7, \$23,223.18

Since expended, 3rd Aug. 200,000 Cigarettes sent to the troops at the Front \$ 586.48

2,500 Cigarettes sent to Rev. Trustees for Naval Ratings in Hongkong ... 6.25

1,500 Cigarettes sent to troops in Malacca Hospital ... 4.65

10,000 Cigarettes sent to the troops at the Peak ... 31.00

628.36

\$23,143.69

Balance on hand \$ 79.49

W. A. DOWLEY, Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.

Hongkong, August 16th, 1917.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

At an examination in first aid held recently, the following candidates were successful:—

4th Examination.—Mrs. J. D. Deady, Mrs. Brotherton Barker and Miss W. Wilkinson.

2nd Examination.—Mrs. W. Armstrong and Mrs. Murray Scott.

1st Examination.—Mrs. Alabaster, Miss May Obishah, Miss Alice Hestings, Mrs. Raymond and Mrs. Jones.

The examiner reports that the practical work of the candidates was very good. Dr. J. T. O. Johnson, P. O. M. O., acted as Hon. Lecturer to the class, and Dr. R. McLean Gibson as Hon. Surgeon.

BAMBOO HAT NUISANCE.

Interesting Point Raised in Court.

The nuisance caused by Chinese coolies wearing large bamboo hats, whilst walking on the footpath, was the subject of a case before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Magistracy this morning.

The case was first before the Court yesterday, but it was adjourned for the purpose of ascertaining whether a precedent could be found for recording a conviction.

Inspector Brown stated that he had searched the records and could find no conviction.

His Worship:—It is much the same thing as carrying an umbrella on the footpath, is to carry an open umbrella an offence?

Inspector Kent, who was in Court, said that it was. It had always been considered so on narrow footpaths under verandahs. He had had a conviction some years ago for a bamboo hat.

His Worship said that they had not been able to find it.

Inspector Kent:—It was about twelve or thirteen years ago.

His Worship:—Yes; these sort of things don't happen very often.

Inspector Kent:—When they are told to take it off, they usually do.

His Worship:—Really it is as much an inconvenience to the man wearing it as to the others.

Inspector Kent:—It is not nice to get struck in the face with the brim.

His Worship:—Well, he has got to dodge his head about.—(Laughter.)

The defendant was discharged with a caution.

CANTON AFFAIRS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows under date of August 16:—

In view of the fact that the Peking Government is keeping an eye on military developments in Szechuen and Hunan, Sun Yat-sen has consulted with Cheng Pih-kwang and others at Whampoa. It has been decided that a Ministry of War must first be created to decide the question of assisting Hunan and also the matter of sending an expedition to the North. The question of Southern Provisional Government is to be decided when the Parliament is reopened. It has also been decided to request Luk Wing-tung to be the head of both the military and naval forces, and a telegram to that effect has been sent to Luk.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE PRAISES THE WORKERS.

London, Aug. 15.
Speaking at the luncheon given by the Liberal War Committee to Mr. Holman, the Premier of New South Wales, in the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George said we must not forget that the progress made in the war, the mile by mile by which we had beaten back the enemy, was due not only to the valour of the soldiers but to the energy of the workers, which had given us superiority of munitions and equipment. All honour to the workers. We were fighting for the victory of democracy over aggression. All other things wrapped up in party programmes were unattainable unless we won.

Under the constitution no section of the community had as large an interest in the victory of the Allies as had the workers. Nothing in the programme of labour could be achieved if the Allies were beaten. There was room for nationhood within the British Empire and it was this federation of free peoples that was presenting such a formidable obstacle to the aggressive aims of German militarism.

The military position we now held was largely due to the skill and industry of the workmen in factories. Every victory in the field is a victory for the workers. We also must not forget the unparalleled way in which all the Dominions voluntarily came to the aid of the Mother Country. The strength of the Empire was due to a sense of kinship, fraternity and good will.

Mr. Walter Long said that Mr. Holman was among the first of the representatives of the Dominions to preach the doctrine of the Empire first and the traditions of life-time second. As to the successful prosecution of the war he could regard with confidence the future burden of the Empire as long as they had men of the Dominions like Mr. Holman and the people he represented.

Mr. Holman in the course of a bold speech advocated closer relation between the workers and the Government in order to avoid misunderstanding. He said the time had arrived when they should strike the balance between achievements like Messines Ridge and the wealth and labour thereby involved. He asked: Has not the time arrived when frontal attacks should give way to other methods? We must enter on a policy of unceasing creation on the most scientific methods and develop aeroplanes in such numbers as to destroy enemy communications and compel surrenders in bulk.

THE PEACE QUESTION.

A Plea for Minimum Terms.

London, Aug. 15.
The "Westminster Gazette" recommends the Government to consider what it would like to achieve as a result of the war and then, putting aside the prepossessions, consider how much that achievement is likely to cost. Next it should consider not whether the Pope's proposals are inspired by Germany, or are acceptable as final terms but whether they afford a basis of negotiation with the prospect of securing the necessary minimum required by the Allies. If this question is answered negatively the Allies should announce what is the necessary minimum so that the world would not think, as Germany desires, the world to think, that we are persisting in the war for aims that we could not and dare not avow.

Separate Peace with Turkey?

Amsterdam, Aug. 15.
The "Handelsblad" learns that discussions have been occurring for some time at Lusanne between representatives of Turkey and the Entente with a view to a separate peace.

THE KAISER'S CHARACTER REVEALED.

London, Aug. 15.
The chief interest hitherto in Mr. Gerard's revelations in the "Daily Telegraph" is the light they throw on the character of the Kaiser. When Mr. Gerard protested against submarinism the Kaiser always asked why the United States did not break the British blockade. He once declared that before he would allow his family to starve he would blow up Windsor Castle and the whole English Royal Family. He always wanted the United States to do something against England when Mr. Gerard protested against any German violation of International Law. On one such occasion Mr. Gerard retorted: "If two men entered my grounds and one stepped on the flower beds and the other killed my sister I would probably first pursue the murderer." The Kaiser was unaffected by such an argument.

AUSTRIAN RAID ON VENICE.

London, Aug. 15.
An Austrian wireless official message states: As a reprisal for the aerial attack on Pola numerous aeroplanes attacked the Maritime Arsenal at Venice and successfully dropped four tons of bombs. Good hits and conflagrations were observed. Three machines are missing.

A WEEK'S SUBMARINISM.

London, Aug. 15.
The Admiralty announces that the arrivals during the week were: 2,776 and the sailings 2,668. Fourteen vessels over and two under 1,600 tons were sunk, while thirteen were unsuccessfully attacked. Three fishing vessels were sunk.

HONGKONG STORM SIGNAL CODE. (LOCAL).

Introduced on 1st JULY, 1917.

SIGNAL	SYMBOL	DAY SIGNALS.	MEANING.
1.	▲ (RED)	(A typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours.)	
2.	▲	Gale expected from the North (N.W. to N.E.)	
3.	▲	South (S.E. to S.W.)	
4.	▲	East (N.E. to S.E.)	
5.	▲	West (N.W. to S.W.)	
6.	▲	Gale expected to increase.	
7.	▲	Wind of typhoon force expected (any direction.)	

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal. When it is hoisted after a black signal has been displayed it will mean that on account of a change in the track of the typhoon, or for some other reason, a gale is no longer expected from the direction indicated by the last signal, and that another black signal may possibly be hoisted later.

The signal will be hoisted when it is considered that all danger is over. The signal will be hoisted at the main signal post on Blackhead Hill, the Harbour Office, H.M.S. "Tiger", Green Island signal post, the signal post on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon, the signal post on the premises of the Standard Oil Company at Lai-chi-ko, and the signal post near the Field Officer's Quarters at Lytton.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
WHITE	WHITE	GREEN	GREEN	WHITE	GREEN	RED
WHITE	GREEN	WHITE	GREEN	WHITE	GREEN	RED
WHITE	GREEN	WHITE	GREEN	WHITE	GREEN	RED

The Night Signals will be displayed, at night, on the tower of the Railway Station, on H.M.S. "Tiger", and on the Harbour Office flagstaff. They will have the same significance as the signals.

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by a siren blowing a blast, in the event of the information conveyed by the signal being first published at night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

When local signals are displayed in the Harbour a CORF will be exhibited at the following stations:

GAP ROCK SAU KI WAN
WAGLAN SAI KUNG
STANLEY SHIA TAU KOK
ABERDEEN TAI PO

Further details can always be given to ocean vessels, on demand, by signal from lightships.

HONGKONG STORM SIGNAL CODE. (NON-LOCAL).

Introduced on 1st JULY, 1917.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	0.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

The Signals are made by means of ten symbols representing the ten numerals:

They are displayed at the yard arms of the Storm Signal mast on Blackhead Hill, and remain until an order to change or lower is received from the Observatory.

The following information is given:

Typhoon and Coastal Signals: (a) Position of centre, by 4 symbols (numerals) and the time, by 3 symbols (numerals).

(b) Direction of centre and velocity of centre, as nearly as can be ascertained from the information available. Only the time and units of the longitude are given; thus, 10° 10' longitude 100° E.

(c) The upper symbol of group (b) indicates the direction in which the Typhoon or Depression is travelling. (Table 1.)

(d) The middle symbol of group (b) indicates the velocity at which the centre of the Typhoon is travelling. Alternatively it may indicate various conditions of a Continental Depression. In such case no velocity is given. (Table 2.)

(e) The lower symbol of group (b) indicates the time at which the centre was in the position signalled.

(f) The upper symbol of group (c) indicates the region threatened; the middle symbol the direction from which the gale is expected, and the lower symbol the time at which gale conditions were first indicated.

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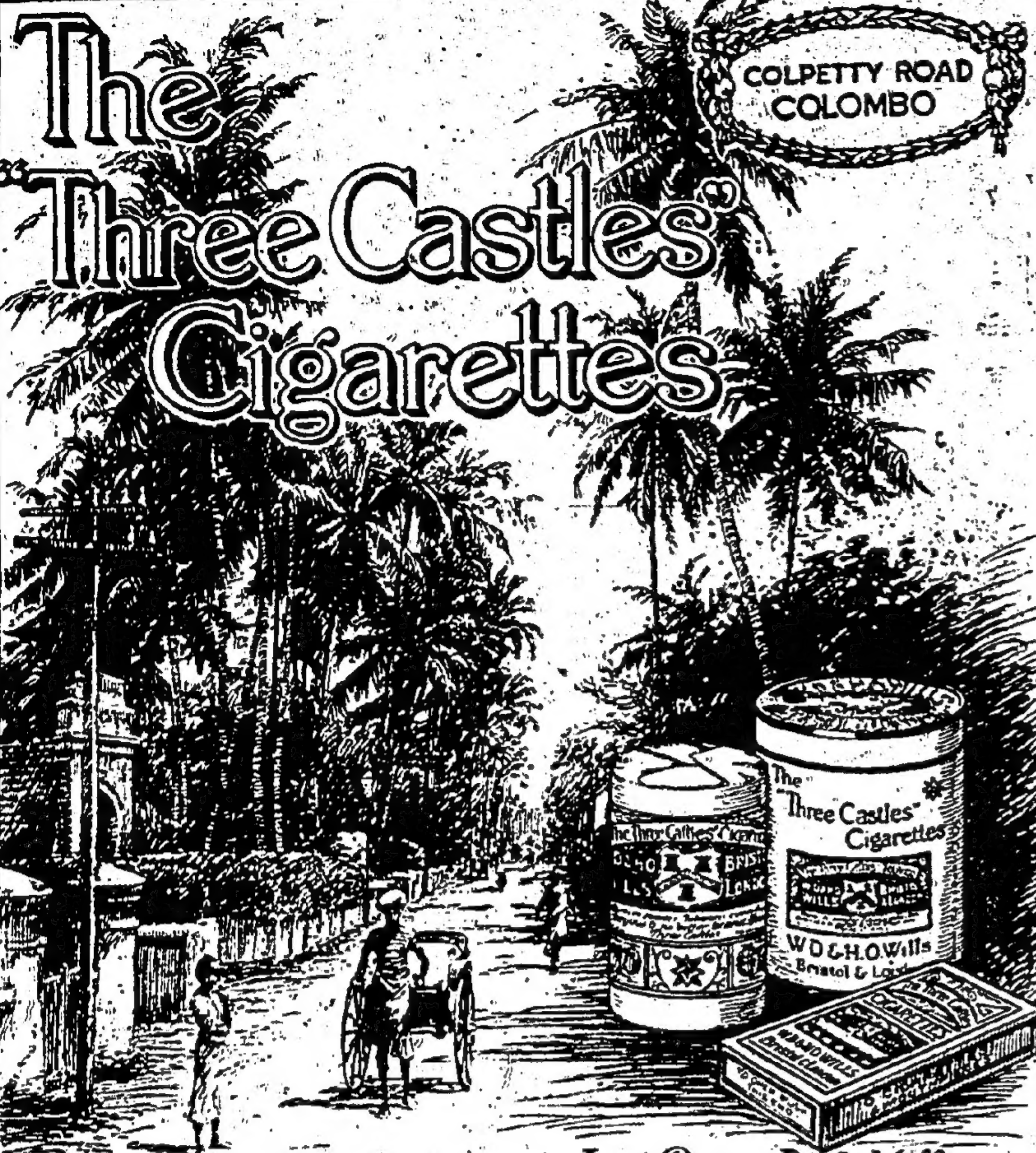
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SMOKED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD



THE CIGARETTE WITH THE PEDIGREE

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY THE
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

POST OFFICE.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the unlicensed articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post.

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured, including gold coin and articles consisting partly of or containing gold; all manufactures of silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases; Jewellery of any description.

Letters and parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new regulations, adopted by the French Customs, limit the number of parcels addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must fit in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The full name and address of the addressee (2) A statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails will not be advertised in future. The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.
Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.
Cheung Chow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.
Shamshui, Shatin and Sheungshui.—Week days, 4 p.m.
Aberdeen, Antau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, San Tin and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.
Canton, Samshui and Wanchow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; Registration 3 p.m.; Letters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m., 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.
Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Namtau and Samshui.—Week days, 5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Shamshui.—Week days, 10 a.m., 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 8.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.
Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 9.30 p.m.
Ping Tung.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.
Kumshui.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.
Kaukung.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

By order of the Mortgagees MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT has received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON

TUESDAY

the 28th day of August, 1917, at 3 p.m. at his Sales Room,

Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The following Valuable Leasehold Property situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, viz:

ALL THAT piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 2016. Together with the messuage erections and building thereon known as No. 269 Des Vaux Road Central. Terms 999 years commencing from 31st January, 1901. Annual Crown Rent \$20.00. Area 1,120 Square Feet.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale apply to

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,

Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street, Hongkong.

Solicitors for the Mortgagees, or to

Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT, The Auctioneer.

Hongkong 16th August, 1917.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 17th at 11.15—No returns from Japan or Vladivostok. Pressure has increased slightly from Shanghai to Weihaiwei and decreased slightly to moderately at other reporting stations; there is no significant change in general distribution since yesterday. At 6 a.m. this morning the typhoon was situated in Lat. 17° N. Long. 124° E. approximately, moving W.N.W.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 49 inches against an average of 60.13 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW

District	Forecast
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock.	N.E. winds, moderate; fair.
2 Formosa Channel.	N.E. winds, fresh to strong.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook.	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan.	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register, August 17, a.m.

Station	Barometer	Thermometer	Humidity	Direction	Force	Weather
Vostock 66						
Nemuro 36						
Hakodate						
Tokio						
Kobe						
Yokohama						
Osaka						
Naha						
Ishigaki						
Shanghai	29.87	75	85	ww	1 b	
Amoy	29.86	68	98	ese	1 b	
Swatow	29.84	77	88	ww	1 b	
Taipei	29.83	78	80	ww	1 b	
Keelung	29.82	81	67	nw	1 b	
Keelung	29.81	81	67	nw	1 b	
Taipei	29.80	75	80	ese	4 r	
Taipei	29.79	75	80	ese	4 r	
Taipei	29.78	77	80	ese	4 r	
Taipei	29.77	81	67	nw	1 b	
Taipei	29.76	81	67	nw	1 b	
Taipei	29.75	81	67	nw	1 b	
Taipei	29.74	81	67	nw	1 b	
Taipei	29.73	81	67	nw	1 b	
Taipei	29.72	81	67	nw	1 b	
Taipei	29.71	81	67	nw	1 b	
Taipei	29.70	81	67	nw	1 b	
Taipei	29.69	81	67	nw	1 b	
Taipei	29.68	81	67	nw	1 b	
Taipei	29.67	81	67	nw	1 b	
Taipei	29.66	81	67	nw	1 b	
Taipei	29.65	81	67	nw	1 b	
Taipei	29.64	81	67	nw	1 b	
Taipei	29.63	81	67	nw	1 b	
Taipei	29.62	81	67	nw	1 b	
Taipei	29.61	81	67	nw	1 b	
Taipei	29.60	81	67	nw	1 b	
Taipei	29.59	81	67	nw	1 b	
Taipei	29.58	81	67	nw	1 b	
Taipei	29.57	81	67	nw	1 b	
Taipei	29.56	81	67	nw	1 b	
Taipei	29.55	81	67	nw	1 b	
Taipei	29.54	81	67	nw	1 b	
Taipei	29.53	81	67	nw	1 b	
Taipei	29.52	81	67	nw	1 b	
Taipei	29.51	81	67	nw	1 b	
Taipei	29.50	81	67	nw	1 b	
Taipei	29.49	81	67	nw	1 b	
Taipei	29.48	81	67	nw	1 b	
Taipei	29.47	81	67	nw	1 b	
Taipei	29.46	81	67	nw	1 b	
Taipei	29.45	81	67	nw	1 b	
Taipei	29.44	81	67	nw	1 b	
Taipei	29.43	81	67	nw	1 b	
Taipei	29.42	81	67	nw	1 b	
Taipei	29.41	81	67	nw	1 b	
Taipei	29.40	81	67	nw	1 b	
Taipei	29.39	81	67	nw	1 b	
Taipei	29.38	81	67	nw	1 b	
Taipei	29.37	81	67	nw	1 b	
Taipei	29.36	81	67	nw	1 b	
Taipei	29.35	81	67	nw	1 b	
Taipei	29.34	81	67	nw	1 b	
Taipei	29.33	81	67	nw	1 b	
Taipei	29.32	81	67	nw	1 b	
Taipei	29.31	81	67	nw	1 b	
Taipei	29.30	81	67	nw	1 b	
Taipei	29.29	81	67	nw	1 b	
Taipei	29.28	81	67	nw	1 b	
Taipei	29.27	81	67	nw	1 b	
Taipei	29.26	81	67	nw	1 b	
Taipei	29.25	81	67	nw	1 b	
Taipei	29.24	81	67	nw	1 b	
Taipei	29.23	81	67	nw	1 b	
Taipei	29.22	81	67	nw	1 b	
Taipei	29.21	81	67	nw	1 b	
Taipei	29.20	81	67	nw	1 b	
Taipei	29.19	81	67	nw	1 b	
Taipei	29.18	81	67	nw	1 b	
Taipei	29.17	81	67	nw	1 b	
Taipei	29.16	81	67	nw	1 b	
Taipei	29.15	81	67	nw	1 b	
Taipei	29.14	81	67	nw	1 b	
Taipei	29.13	81	67	nw	1 b	
Taipei	29.12	81	67	nw	1 b	
Taipei	29.11	81	67	nw	1 b	
Taipei	29.10	81	67	nw	1 b	
Taipei	29.09	81	67	nw	1 b	
Taipei	29.08	81	67	nw	1 b	
Taipei	29.07	81	67	nw	1 b	
Taipei	29.06	81	67	nw	1 b	
Taipei	29.05	81	67	nw	1 b	
Taipei	29.04	81	67	nw	1 b	
Taipei	29.03	81	67	nw	1 b	
Taipei	29.02	81	67	nw	1 b	
Taipei	29.01	81	67	nw	1 b	
Taipei	29.00	81	67	nw	1 b	

C. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, Aug. 17, 1917.

- 1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.
- 2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.
- 3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.
- 4 Direction of Wind, to two points.
- 5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloom, h hail, i lightning, o overcast, p passing shower, q equally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v variable, w new wet.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous	Day	On date	On date
Barometer	29.69	29.70	29.54
Temperature	39	78	86
Humidity	73	84	70
Wind Direction	S.W.	E.	W.
Force	2	1	2
Weather	c	c	c
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.10
Highest temp. at Temperature on the 17th 85			
Lowest			

H.K. Observatory, Aug. 17, 1917.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

TIDE TABLE.

From 15th Aug. to 19th Aug.			
Time	High Water	Low Water	Mean Time
Mon. 15	11.15	5.15	11.15
Tue. 16	11.15	5.15	11.15
Wed. 17	11.15	5.15	11.15
Thur. 18	11.15	5.15	11.15
Fri. 19	11.15	5.15	11.15

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL.

OPENING NIGHT

SATURDAY, 25th AUGUST

THE

FRAWLEY COY.

OF

NEW YORK & LONDON
STAR PERFORMERS.

REPERTOIRE OF SUCCESSES:

Peg O' My Heart The Wolf
Twin Beds Paid in Full
Under Cover Jerry, etc., etc.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

Curtain Rises at 9.15 p.m.

Prices: \$3, \$2 and \$1.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Friday, 17th August, 1917.

Pathe's Great Serial

"THE SHIELDING SHADOW."

3rd & 4th Episodes.

"You Deserted Me." "The Survivors."

Pathe's Gazettes

and

Various Comics.

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

TUESDAY, 21st AUGUST,

Final half of

"CABIRIA."

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, Macao. Re-opens Sept. 10th. A liberal education provided in English, Commercial Subjects, Modern languages and Chinese at very moderate charges. The school is situated in the healthiest part of Macao.

Applications to the Fr. Director.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

Matriculation, Senior and Junior Local Examinations.

These Examinations will commence on MONDAY, December, 10th, 1917.

Arrangements will be made to hold the Examinations at any town where a sufficient number of Candidates offer themselves. Candidates who wish to be examined at any other place than Hongkong or Shanghai, must apply to the Registrar on or before September 2nd, 1917.

Forms of entry and all particulars can be obtained on application to the Registrar, The University, Hongkong.

The entry form, duly filled in, must reach the Registrar, together with the fee (Ten Dollars, Hongkong Currency) on or before October 2nd, 1917.

Four Cash Prizes will be awarded on the results of the Matriculation Examination, provided that Candidates of sufficient merit offer themselves.

Candidates who secure cash prizes must enter the University on January 2nd, 1918 and must reside in one of the hostels directly managed by the University.

The Examination will be conducted according to the Regulations for the Senior and Junior Local Examinations and for the Matriculation Examination, 1917.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by George William Ode Barnett at 11, Ice House Street, in the City of Victoria, Hong Kong.

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Interim Dividend of \$2.50 per share will be paid to all Shareholders on the Company's Register at 30th September 1917.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of ONE DOLLAR (\$1.) per share for account 1917 will be payable on FRIDAY, the 24th August, 1917. Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office St. George's Buildings, Hongkong.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY the 20th August, 1917, to FRIDAY, 24th August, 1917, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE DIVIDEND DECLARED for the Half Year ending 30th June 1917, at the rate of Two Pounds three shillings Sterling per share, is payable on and after MONDAY the 13th day of August, current, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.

By order of the Mortgagees MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT has received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON

WEDNESDAY

the 22nd day of August, 1917, at 3 p.m. at his Sales Room, Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The following

Valuable Leasehold Properties situate at Yau-mai in the Dependency of Kowloon and Colony of Hongkong viz:

ALL THOSE pieces or parcels of ground situate at Yau-mai aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as Inland Lots Nos. 629, 630, 631, and 1111 together with all buildings erected thereon respectively. Terms 75 years, 75 years, and 75 years respectively. Annual Crown rents, \$216.00, \$105.00, \$106.00 and \$30.00 respectively. Area 47,250 square feet, 23,100 square feet, 23,100 square feet and 2,250 square feet respectively.